

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 15, 1925

WINTER 1925-26

REVIEW OF THE SNOWFALL CONDITIONS FOR THE SEASON TO DATE

September.—Notably heavy snows occurred in portions of the northern Rocky Mountain region, principally on the 19th and again on the 27th and 28th. The total falls on these dates were unusually heavy in portions of western Montana, particularly in the vicinity of Helena where much damage resulted to overhead wire systems, and trees and shrubs, still in full leaf, were stripped of limbs, broken down, or otherwise damaged by the weight of the heavy, wet snow.

Snows occurred in other portions of the Rocky Mountain system from New Mexico northward, though here the falls were mainly light, and small amounts were reported from the high mountains of California and some near-by States.

October.—This was a month of abnormally heavy snowfall, and frequently of unusually early date, over nearly all central and northern districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward. Over many parts of these districts the snowfall was not only the earliest of record, but the depths exceeded any previously reported in October. Monthly amounts ranging up to 2 feet or more were reported from the eastern slopes and foothills of the Rocky Mountains from Colorado to Montana, and from 5 to 10 inches or more occurred in portions of the Great Lakes, New York, and New England. Farther south amounts were usually less, but in practically all cases they were greater than ever before measured in October. West of the Rocky Mountains snowfall occurred only at the higher elevations and the depths were not unusual for October.

November.—There was very generally much less snowfall than during the preceding month over the districts east of the Rocky Mountains and, as a rule, it did not extend nearly so far south. Along the northern border there was considerable snow, the amounts ranging from 2 to 5 inches in the Dakotas to 10 or more in the upper Lake region, and smaller amounts extended southward to central Missouri, northern Kentucky, and over the mountain regions from western North Carolina northward.

In the Rocky Mountains there appears to have been considerable snowfall from central New Mexico northward, the amounts ranging up to 25 or 30 inches in the high elevations of Colorado and Wyoming, but appearing somewhat less to the northward.

In portions of the Plateau there was apparently considerable snowfall, amounts exceeding 40 inches occurring in some of the high mountains of Utah. Farther west there appears to have been less snowfall than usual, though no reports from the mountains of this region are available.

During the present month considerable snow occurred about the 4th to 7th from the Missouri Valley eastward to the Great Lakes, but otherwise there was little snow until the 13th and 14th when there were some heavy falls in Colorado, Wyoming, and portions of near-by States, attended by high winds and considerable drifting.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

At the back of this sheet appears the usual chart showing the depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m., December 14.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Along the northern border considerable ice has formed, ranging up to 7 inches on the upper Missouri and to 6 inches on some of the protected harbors of Lakes Superior and northern Michigan. Little or no ice has so far formed on the lower Lakes or on the rivers of the Atlantic coast south of New England. In central Maine a thickness of 9 inches is reported from Greenville.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., DECEMBER 14, 1925

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Nebraska</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Bright Angel	13	.....	Imperial	7	.....
Grand Canyon	T.	.....	Lincoln	3	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			Norfolk	4	.....
Cumbres	12	.....	North Platte	7	.....
Denver	7	.....	Omaha	7	†
Dillon	6	.....	O'Neill	4	.....
Grand Junction	1	.....	Valentine	5	.....
Leadville	1	.....	<i>Nevada</i>		
Pueblo	1	0.0	Gold Creek	5	.....
Rico	2	.....	<i>New Hampshire</i>		
Steamboat Springs	7	.....	Berlin	1	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Lancaster	2	.....
Hailey	2	.....	Pittsburg	6	.....
Idaho City	3	.....	<i>New Mexico</i>		
Ketchum	5	.....	Chama	4	.....
Mackay	2	.....	<i>New York</i>		
Mascot Mine	16	.....	Buffalo	T.	*
Soldier Creek	2	.....	Canton	1	.....
Spencer	T.	.....	Dansville	1	.....
Vienna Mine	36	.....	Ithaca	T.	.....
<i>Iowa</i>			Lowville	4	.....
Atlantic	6	.....	Oswego	4	0.0
Davenport	0	†	Plattsburg	1	.....
Des Moines	2	4.5	Rochester	1	0.0
Dubuque	0	‡	Rome	2	.....
Keokuk	T.	1.5	Saranac Lake	3	.....
Sioux City	2	*†	Syracuse	T.	.....
Waterloo	2	.....	<i>North Dakota</i>		
<i>Kansas</i>			Bismarck	T.	*
Concordia	1	.....	Williston	2	7.0
Dresden	1	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
<i>Maine</i>			Government Camp... ..	10	.....
Farmington	2	.....	Sled Springs	6	.....
Gardiner	T.	†	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Greenville	2	9.0	Towanda	T.	.....
Houlton	4	.....	<i>South Dakota</i>		
<i>Michigan</i>			Huron	0	5.0
Alpena	T.	0.5	Rapid City	2	.....
Cadillac	2	.....	Yankton	T.	†
Detroit	0	*	<i>Utah</i>		
Houghton	4	3.0	Duchesne	3	.....
Iron Mountain	3	.....	Manti	3	.....
Ironwood	12	.....	Moab	4	.....
Mackinaw	4	.....	Provo	T.	.....
Marcelona	6	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Marquette	4	0.0	Northfield	1	.....
Menominee	2	.....	Rutland	1	.....
Newberry	5	.....	White River Junction..	T.	.....
Port Huron	0	*	<i>Washington</i>		
<i>Minnesota</i>			Cascade Tunnel	6	.....
Collegeville	2	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Duluth	2	6.5	Eau Claire	5	.....
Grand Meadow	4	.....	Green Bay	T.	6.0
Leech Lake Dam	3	.....	La Crosse	6	4.0
Moorhead	1	6.5	Medford	7	.....
Mora	1	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
Roseau	2	.....	Casper	4	.....
Thief River Falls	1	.....	Cheyenne	14	.....
Virginia	4	.....	Cody	1	.....
<i>Montana</i>			Dome Lake	27	.....
Helena	T.	.....	Evanston	5	.....
Miles City	T.	.....	Fort Laramie	9	.....
Red Lodge	4	.....	Lander	3	.....
			Sheridan	2	.....
			South Pass City	4	.....
			Yellowstone Park	4	.....

P. C. DAY,

Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Trace

3"

2

6

3"

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

49

50

51

52

53

54

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

97

98

99

100

101

102

103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125

126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

163

164

165

166

167

168

169

170

171

172

173

174

175

176

177

178

179

180

181

182

183

184

185

186

187

188

189

190

191

192

193

194

195

196

197

198

199

200

201

202

203

204

205

206

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

Shaded portions represent areas covered with snow. Lines indicate depths in inches. No attempt is made to indicate areas and depths that may exist at high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains, beyond the figures shown by reports from regular Weather Bureau and a few special cooperative stations.

As far as practicable all reports of snow and ice are printed in the table.

SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 2 WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 22, 1925 WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK JUST CLOSED

The storm causing heavy snowfall near the close of the preceding week in the middle Rocky Mountains, and to some extent over the central Great Plains, moved too far southward to cause much snow in the central valleys and eastern districts, though some heavy rains occurred in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. This storm was followed by rising pressure and a considerable lowering of temperature over the western districts, and generally clear and moderately cold weather prevailed over much of the country until after the middle of the week.

By Saturday morning an important low pressure area had developed in the vicinity of western Kansas and another had moved to the middle Gulf coast. Both storms moved northeastward, light snows occurring by Sunday over much of the Rocky Mountain and Great Plains regions, and some heavy rains fell over the Southeastern States.

As the two storms moved northeastward cloudy weather overspread practically all parts of the country, except the Southwest, and by Monday morning light snow was falling very generally from the middle Mississippi Valley to the Great Lakes and westward over the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain districts to the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon.

At the same time there was much cloudy weather, with local rains, over the eastern third of the country.

At the close of the week an anticyclone of extensive proportions had advanced into the Great Plains region, attended by considerably colder weather between the Rocky and Appalachian Mountains, and snow had extended into the Ohio Valley and lower Lake region and rains continued over the Atlantic Coast States.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

There was a general increase in the depth of snow on ground over the regions reported snow-covered a week ago, though the increases were mainly small, and a few areas, notably in Colorado and near-by States, had actual decreases. Considerable increases in snow depth were reported from northern New England and there were moderate increases in the northern Rocky Mountains. In the high mountains of Washington and Oregon there were considerable falls, and likewise the high Sierra of California, where the ground was bare a week ago, now has a cover ranging up to more than a foot, and most of the Plateau region, likewise previously bare, now has a slight cover at the lower elevations with amounts up to 10 inches or more in the higher mountains. The snow-covered area is materially greater than was the case at the close of the preceding week, the greater extensions being to the westward of the Rocky Mountains and in the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi Valleys where there is now a covering of several inches.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Although no severe cold weather prevailed during the week, there was a general increase in the thickness of the ice in the rivers and lakes where reported a week ago, though there has been but little extension southward during the week. Ice has now reached a thickness of 10 inches or more on the Red River of the North, and an equal thickness has formed over the extreme western part of Lake Superior, and a slightly greater thickness is reported from central Maine. No ice of importance has yet formed on the Missouri south of Omaha or on the Mississippi south of Keokuk, Iowa. The rivers of the Atlantic coast from the Hudson southward are still ice-free.

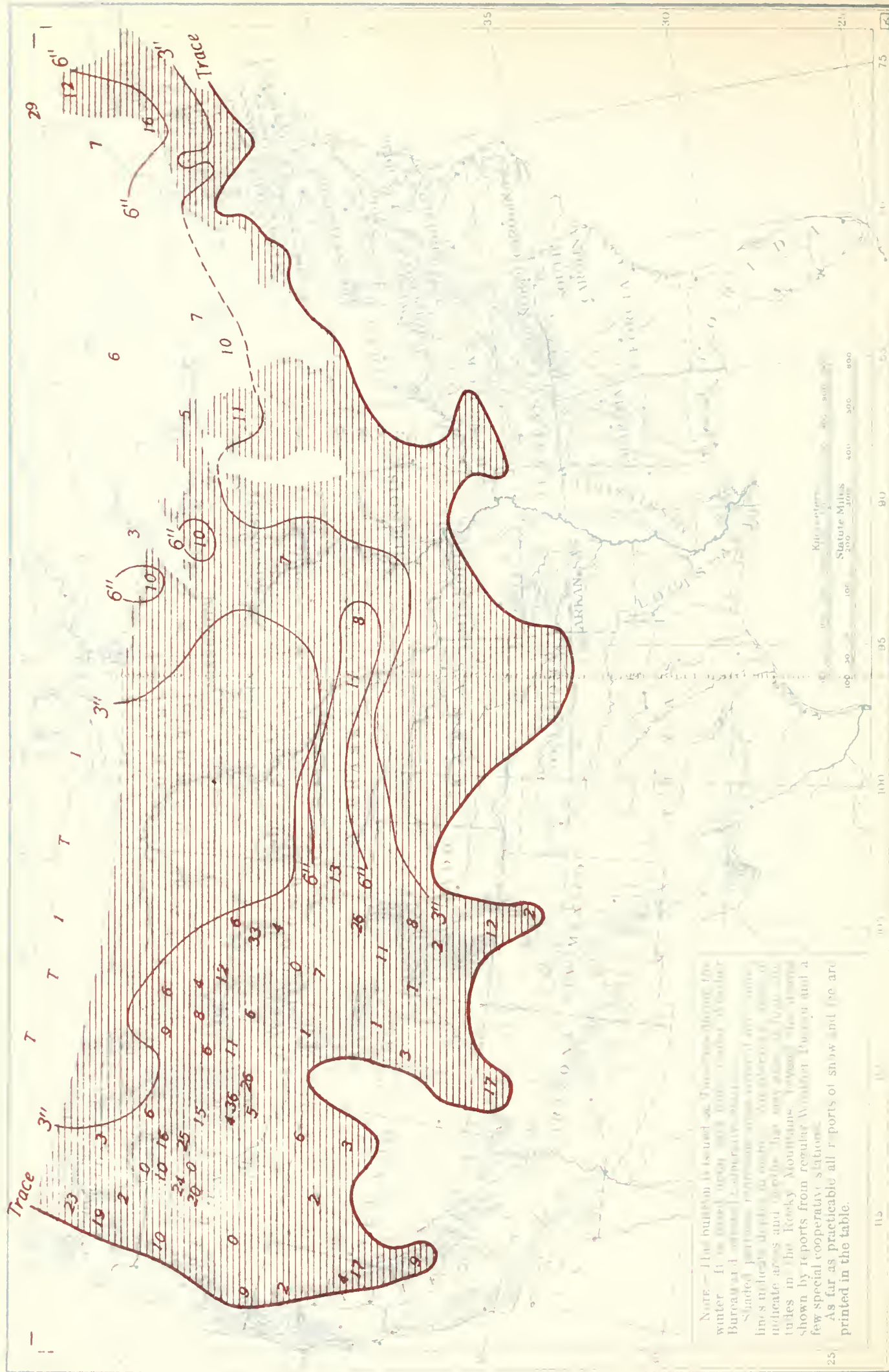
P. C. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., DECEMBER 21, 1925

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Alaska</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Missouri—Contd.</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Eagle	24	.....	Kansas City	T.	†
Nome	4	.....	Unionville	4	.....
St. Paul Island	5	.....	<i>Montana</i>		
<i>California</i>			Billings	4	.....
Huntington Lake	9	.....	Bozeman	8	.....
McCloud	2	.....	Dillon	6	.....
Sierraville	4	.....	Havre	1	.....
Summit	17	.....	Helena	9	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			Missoula	2	.....
Crested Butte	2	.....	Red Lodge	12	.....
Cumbres	12	.....	<i>Nebraska</i>		
Denver	4	.....	North Platte	4	.....
Dillon	8	.....	Omaha	6	1.5
Steamboat Springs ...	11	.....	O'Neill	6	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Tekamah	11	.....
Hailey	5	.....	Valentine	8	.....
McCall	15	.....	<i>Nevada</i>		
Mackay	5	.....	Arthur	3	.....
Montpelier	1	.....	North Fork	2	.....
Spencer	11	.....	Winnemucca	2	.....
Vienna Mine	36	.....	<i>New Hampshire</i>		
<i>Illinois</i>			Concord	2	0.0
Chicago	1	.....	Hanover	3	.....
Monmouth	1	.....	Pittsburg	16	.....
Peoria	1	1.0	<i>New York</i>		
<i>Iowa</i>			Buffalo	T.	*
Carroll	4	.....	Ogdensburg	2	.....
Charles City	2	.....	Oswego	6	†
Des Moines	8	6.5	<i>North Dakota</i>		
Estherville	1	.....	Devils Lake	2	.....
Iowa City	4	.....	Williston	1	9.0
Keokuk	4	3.0	<i>Ohio</i>		
Pocahontas	5	.....	Sandusky	1	3.5
Sioux City	4	3.0	Toledo	2	0.0
<i>Kansas</i>			<i>Oklahoma</i>		
Concordia	2	.....	Oklahoma City	T.	.....
Topeka	T.	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
Wichita	1	.....	Fish Lake	9	.....
<i>Kentucky</i>			Government Camp ...	10	.....
Earlington	1	.....	Hilgard	10	.....
Hopkinsville	1	.....	Ibex Mine	24	.....
Owensboro	1	.....	Siskiyou	3	.....
<i>Maine</i>			Wallowa	7	.....
Eastport	3	0.0	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Gardiner	3	4.0	Huron	T.	7.5
Greenville	11	11.5	Pierre	T.	1.0
Houlton	4	.....	<i>Utah</i>		
Portland	3	0.0	Logan	1	.....
Van Buren	12	.....	Manti	3	.....
<i>Michigan</i>			<i>Vermont</i>		
Detroit	T.	†	Brattleboro	1	2.0
Grand Haven	2	.....	Northfield	5	.....
Grand Rapids	1	.....	<i>Washington</i>		
Grayling	11	.....	Cascade Tunnel	23	.....
Houghton	5	8.5	Spokane	3	.....
Ironwood	10	.....	Stampede	19	.....
Lansing	2	.....	Yakima	2	.....
Ludington	2	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Port Huron	T.	3.0	Green Bay	T.	6.0
Saginaw	1	.....	La Crosse	7	6.0
Sault Ste. Marie	5	2.0	Madison	4	.....
<i>Minnesota</i>			Medford	4	.....
Collegeville	2	.....	Milwaukee	1	.....
Duluth	2	10.5	Rhineland	4	.....
International Falls ...	3	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
Moorhead	1	10.5	Alta	6	.....
Roseau	4	.....	Cheyenne	9	.....
<i>Missouri</i>			Dome Lake	33	.....
Columbia	1	.....	Foxpark	26	.....
Hannibal	2	*†	Sheridan	6	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Depth of Snow on Ground, 8 p. m., December 21, 1925.



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 29, 1925

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

Cold weather was the rule during the week just closed over all districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and freezing temperatures prevailed at some time over all portions of the country save the southern half of the Florida Peninsula, southern Arizona and the lower elevations of the Pacific Coast States. Below zero temperatures were experienced as far south as Kansas and thence eastward to the southern Appalachian Mountains, and generally over the northern portions of New York and New England. West of the Rocky Mountains the week was, on the whole, warmer than normal, and some unusually high winter temperatures were reported.

Two cyclones of rather small proportions moved eastward over the northern districts during the first half of the week accompanied by light local snows, becoming somewhat heavier and more general as they approached the Lake region and New England.

West of the Rocky Mountains there was some precipitation, mostly rain, over the northern districts during the first few days, but elsewhere there was little or no precipitation during the week, and similar conditions prevailed over the districts to the eastward during the latter part of the week.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

On account of the general cold weather over the central and eastern States, there was little melting and the snow now on ground from the Great Lakes eastward is materially deeper than was reported a week ago, the increases ranging usually up to 5 inches or slightly more, a few points showing gains of a foot or more.

West of the Rocky Mountains there was a general decrease in the snow depths due to the moderate warmth, the amounts now reported ranging up to a foot or more less than a week ago in the mountains from central California northward, while at the lower elevations the slight covering of a week ago has generally disappeared. From the middle Plains eastward to the Mississippi River there was likewise a small decrease in the depth of the snow cover.

The snow-covered area remains about as shown last week, though a considerable area in the Ohio Valley and to the northeastward, bare a week ago, is now covered, while in the Great Plains, portions of Kansas and Oklahoma, slightly covered last week, are now bare.

West of the Rocky Mountains the snow cover is now confined to small areas in the higher elevations.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

The severe cold at times during the week over the northern districts materially increased the ice thickness and all streams and harbors now have substantial ice covers. In the Missouri River the thickness ranges from 4 inches at Kansas City to 15 inches at Bismarck, and in the Mississippi from 5 inches at Hannibal to 14 inches at La Crosse. In the Ohio there is floating ice from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and some ice has formed on the rivers of the Atlantic coast as far south as the James. In New England the ice increased several inches during the week and is now a foot or more thick in central Maine.

In the great Lakes region the harbors are mostly ice-covered, the thickness ranging from about 5 inches in the lower Lakes to 10 inches or more on Lake Superior.

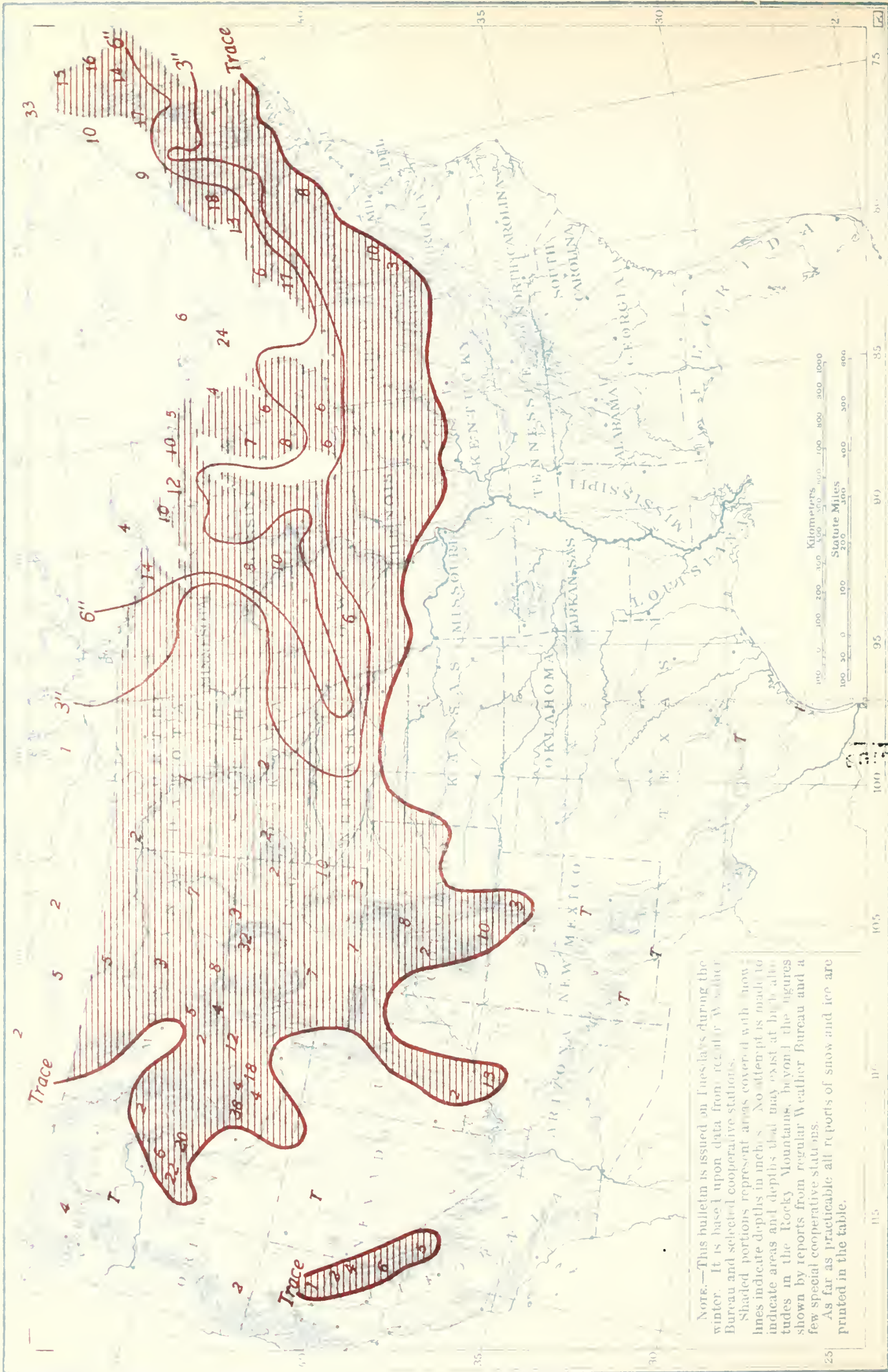
P. C. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., DECEMBER 28, 1925

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>California</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Nebraska—Contd.</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Huntington Lake	5	.....	Tekamah	6	.....
Summit	4	.....	<i>New Hampshire</i>		
<i>Colorado</i>			Berlin	4	.....
Cumbres	10	.....	Concord	2	4.0
Dillon	8	.....	Durham	2	.....
<i>Connecticut</i>			Pittsburg	17	.....
Hartford	0	3.0	<i>New Mexico</i>		
West Cornwall	2	.....	Chama	6	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Elizabethtown	3	.....
Hailey	4	.....	<i>New York</i>		
Ketchum	4	.....	Albany	T.	2.5
Pierce City	2	.....	Alfred	5	.....
Soldier Creek	2	.....	Beaver River	18	.....
Vienna Mine	36	.....	Buffalo	6	5.0
<i>Illinois</i>			Canton	4	.....
Chicago	2	.....	Fredonia	4	.....
Peoria	T.	3.0	Herkimer	4	.....
<i>Indiana</i>			Rochester	5	2.0
Columbus	1	.....	Saranac Lake	4	.....
Evansville	0	*†	Syracuse	8	.....
Notre Dame	6	.....	Watertown	6	.....
Terre Haute	T.	0.5	<i>North Dakota</i>		
<i>Iowa</i>			Bismarck	1	15.0
Albia	2	.....	Williston	2	13.0
Des Moines	6	10.5	<i>Ohio</i>		
Dubuque	3	8.0	Ashland	2	.....
Forest City	4	.....	Cincinnati	T.	†
Sioux City	4	7.0	Cleveland	6	2.0
<i>Kansas</i>			Tiffin	4	.....
Iola	0	3.0	Toledo	3	4.0
<i>Maine</i>			<i>Oregon</i>		
Eastport	6	0.0	Hilgard	3	.....
Gardiner	3	8.0	Ibex Mine	22	.....
Greenville	11	12.0	Sled Springs	6	.....
Houlton	16	.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Millinocket	14	.....	Emporium	2	.....
Van Buren	15	.....	Erie	6	6.0
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Pittsburgh	2	†
Concord	1	.....	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Holyoke	T.	2.0	Pierre	3	12.0
<i>Michigan</i>			Rapid City	2	.....
Alpena	4	3.0	Yankton	2	6.0
Battle Creek	5	.....	<i>Texas</i>		
Cadillac	7	.....	Corpus Christi	1	0.0
Escanaba	1	8.5	El Paso	T.	.....
Grand Haven	8	.....	San Antonio	T.	.....
Iron River	6	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Marquette	12	0.0	Brattleboro	0	7.0
Menominee	4	.....	Burlington	1	0.0
Newberry	10	.....	St. Johnsbury	4	.....
Port Huron	5	7.0	<i>Washington</i>		
Sault Ste. Marie	5	3.5	Cascade Tunnel	4	.....
<i>Minnesota</i>			<i>West Virginia</i>		
Duluth	2	13.0	Bayard	10	.....
Fort Ripley	2	.....	Clarksburg	1	.....
Leech Lake Dam	3	.....	Elkins	3	0.0
Moorhead	1	13.0	Parkersburg	T.	†
St. Paul	2	8.0	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Worthington	4	.....	Brodhead	6	.....
<i>Missouri</i>			Eau Claire	8	.....
Hannibal	T.	5.0	Medford	6	.....
Kansas City	0	4.0	Milwaukee	5	.....
Unionville	3	.....	Park Falls	5	.....
<i>Montana</i>			Wausau	2	12.5
Bozeman	5	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
Havre	5	.....	Cheyenne	3	.....
Miles City	7	.....	Dixon	7	.....
<i>Nebraska</i>			Dome Lake	32	.....
Broken Bow	5	.....	Newcastle	2	.....
Norfolk	6	.....	Yellowstone Park . . .	4	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Depth of Snow on Ground, 8 p. m., December 28, 1925.



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 4

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 5, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The low temperatures prevailing over the eastern two-thirds of the country during the preceding week continued in the southern sections due to anticyclonic conditions which persisted the greater part of the week just closed, the period being decidedly cold over eastern and southern Texas. Farther north, however, the week was decidedly warm for midwinter, particularly so in the northern Great Plains and upper Lake region.

West of the Rocky Mountains variable temperatures were the rule, sharp contrasts existing within short distances. The week was remarkably free from storms in all parts of the country until about Sunday when clouds and rain overspread the Southwest, and during the following day extended into nearly all eastern districts; as the week closed a storm of considerable extent was moving from Nebraska toward the upper Lakes, and snow or rain was falling over extensive areas from the Mississippi Valley eastward. Rains were heavy over portions of the Gulf and South Atlantic Coast States, and light snow was prevailing at a few points in the upper Lake region and locally in some of the Northeastern States. West of the Rocky Mountains the week was mostly clear until near the close when light local rains or snows occurred.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

The unusual warmth during the week over central-northern districts materially reduced the depth of snow in the Great Lakes region, and to a less extent in near-by areas. In the western mountain districts there was usually little change, though the tendency was toward slight increases at the moderate and lower elevations and to slight losses in the high mountains. Over the Appalachian Mountain sections there were small decreases, but in northern New England there were some increases over the depths reported a week ago.

But little snow has so far accumulated in the far western mountains, particularly in the Sierra and the high elevations of the Cascades. The total fall in the mountains of California has so far been much below the normal, and the ground, even at the higher elevations, is bare in many localities.

The snow-covered area is materially less than was the case last week, the main losses occurring in the middle Mississippi and Ohio drainage areas and the northern Appalachian Mountains.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Despite the moderate warmth, ice continued to increase rather generally over the rivers and lakes of the northern districts, but there was some decrease over the southern areas where ice had formed previously. The severe cold of the latter part of the previous week over the middle and southern districts and the continuation of moderate cold over these districts during much of the week just passed, favored the formation of ice on ponds and quiet streams as far south as it is usually gathered, and press and other sources of information indicate that a good supply was harvested in many sections where a crop is not always assured. The harvest of ice in the large commercial areas has apparently not yet begun.

P. O. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., JANUARY 4, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Alaska</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Nevada—Contd.</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Eagle	23	.....	Gold Creek	9	.....
Nome	3	.....	<i>New Hampshire</i>		
St. Paul Island	2	.....	Berlin	4	.....
<i>Arizona</i>			Concord	1	5.0
Grand Canyon	1	.....	Pittsburg	21	.....
Prescott	2	.....	<i>New Mexico</i>		
Williams	3	.....	Chama	8	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			Cloudcroft	6	.....
Denver	1	.....	Gamero	2	.....
Durango	4	.....	Tres Piedras	4	.....
Leadville	2	.....	Truchas	2	.....
Rico	4	.....	<i>New York</i>		
Steamboat Springs	17	.....	Alfred	4	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Beaver River	20	.....
Idaho City	1	.....	Buffalo	1	5.5
Ketchum	4	.....	Herkimer	2	.....
McCall	15	.....	Jamestown	9	.....
Mascot Mine	18	.....	Lowville	8	.....
Spencer	12	.....	Ogdensburg	6	.....
<i>Indiana</i>			Oswego	8	10.0
Evansville	0	*	Rome	2	.....
Terre Haute	0	4.0	<i>North Dakota</i>		
<i>Iowa</i>			Bismarck	T.	19.0
Atlantic	4	.....	Williston	1	16.0
Charles City	5	.....	<i>Ohio</i>		
Davenport	0	10.5	Cleveland	T.	6.0
Des Moines	2	12.0	Sandusky	0	7.0
Estherville	4	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
Keokuk	0	10.0	Baker Mine	17	.....
Sioux City	3	7.0	Ibex Mine	19	.....
Waterloo	6	.....	Silver Lake	1	.....
<i>Maine</i>			Sled Springs	7	.....
Eastport	7	0.0	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Gardiner	4	12.0	Freeland	4	.....
Greenville	13	12.0	Harrisburg	0	5.0
Houlton	16	.....	Philadelphia	0	†
Portland	2	0.0	<i>South Dakota</i>		
<i>Maryland</i>			Huron	2	12.5
Oakland	1	.....	Pierre	4	17.0
<i>Michigan</i>			Rapid City	4	.....
Detroit	T.	6.0	Yankton	2	8.0
Grand Rapids	1	.....	<i>Utah</i>		
Houghton	4	11.0	Logan	1	.....
Humboldt	7	.....	Modena	1	.....
Ironwood	16	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Lansing	1	.....	Brattleboro	T.	8.0
Saginaw	1	.....	Burlington	1	0.0
<i>Minnesota</i>			Northfield	3	.....
Duluth	1	15.0	St. Johnsbury	6	.....
Ely	15	.....	White River Junction	1	.....
Leech Lake Dam	2	.....	<i>Washington</i>		
Moorhead	T.	15.5	Cascade Tunnel	7	.....
Mora	2	.....	Laurier	3	.....
Roseau	3	.....	Stampede	1	.....
<i>Montana</i>			<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Belton	2	.....	Brodhead	2	.....
Brenner	6	.....	La Crosse	8	15.0
Dillon	2	.....	Madison	4	.....
Havre	4	.....	Medford	2	.....
Miles City	6	.....	Park Falls	3	.....
Red Lodge	11	.....	Rhineland	2	.....
<i>Nebraska</i>			<i>Wyoming</i>		
Broken Bow	6	.....	Casper	2	.....
Columbus	2	.....	Cheyenne	4	.....
Imperial	2	.....	Cody	2	.....
O'Neill	3	.....	Fort Laramie	8	.....
Tekamah	3	.....	Foxpark	32	.....
Valentine	2	.....	Lander	1	.....
<i>Nevada</i>			Newcastle	4	.....
Austin	4	.....	Sheridan	1	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Note.—This bulletin is issued on Tuesdays during the winter. It is based upon data from regular Weather Bureau and selected cooperative stations.

Shaded portions reprints at areas covered with snow; lines indicate depths in inches. No attempt is made to indicate areas and depths that may exist at high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains, beyond the figures shown by reports from regular Weather Bureau and a few special cooperative stations.

As far as practicable all reports of snow and ice are printed in the table.

NOTE.—This bulletin is issued on Tuesdays during the winter. It is based upon data from regular Weather Bureau and selected cooperative stations.

Shaded portions represent areas covered with snow; lines indicate depths in inches. No attempt is made to indicate areas and depths that may exist at high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains, beyond the figures shown by reports from regular Weather Bureau and a few special cooperative stations.

As far as practicable all reports of snow and ice are printed in the table.

SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 12, 1926

WINTER, 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

There was considerable precipitation during the week over the east Gulf and South Atlantic States, due mainly to a storm that developed over the Gulf of Mexico early in the week and reached the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla., by Friday morning, at which time the precipitation area had extended northward into the Middle Atlantic States and to the Ohio River, the precipitation changing to snow over the central and northern portions of the area. This storm advanced northward to the New England States during Saturday and Sunday, and precipitation occurred over much of the country from the Mississippi River eastward, though the falls were much lighter than farther south, and mostly snow over the northern sections.

By Monday morning a storm center had developed over the lower Lakes, and snow was falling over a considerable area from the middle Mississippi Valley northeastward over the Great Lakes and into the St. Lawrence Valley.

Save for the storm areas referred to, there was little precipitation during the week, except for local light snows in some of the western mountain districts during the early part.

The week, as a whole, continued colder than normal in the southern districts and, like the preceding week, was mainly warmer than normal over the Northwest, the positive departures ranging up to nearly 20° from Minnesota to central Montana.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

From southern Virginia northeastward to New England and thence westward to Indiana and the Lake Michigan district there was a general increase in the snow depths, ranging up to a foot or more in portions of central New York and the interior of New England. Over the eastern Great Plains there were local increases of a few inches, but in the western Plains there were practically no increases during the week, and a few localities, mainly in Nebraska and South Dakota, now have several inches less snow than a week ago.

In the Rocky Mountains there were slight increases from northern New Mexico to Wyoming and from western Montana to the mountains of central Washington. Elsewhere in the Plateau and Pacific Coast States there were no increases, and, in most localities where snow still remained on the ground a week ago, there were small losses.

The absence of any material snow in the high mountains of central California at this period of the winter is most unusual, and gives rise to much concern regarding a plentiful water supply late in the coming summer.

The snow-covered area was materially increased from the Mississippi Valley eastward, particularly over the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, which, mainly bare a week ago, now have a covering of several inches. Also west of the Mississippi, considerable areas in Missouri, Kansas, and somewhat to the northward, bare on last week's chart, now have a slight cover.

From the Rocky Mountains westward the lower levels still remain uncovered.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

In the presence of moderate temperatures, little additional ice formed, except in the more northern districts, and conditions on the rivers and lakes remain similar to those reported a week ago, except locally in the Mississippi River where, between St. Louis and Keokuk, there were decreases of 4 to 5 inches.

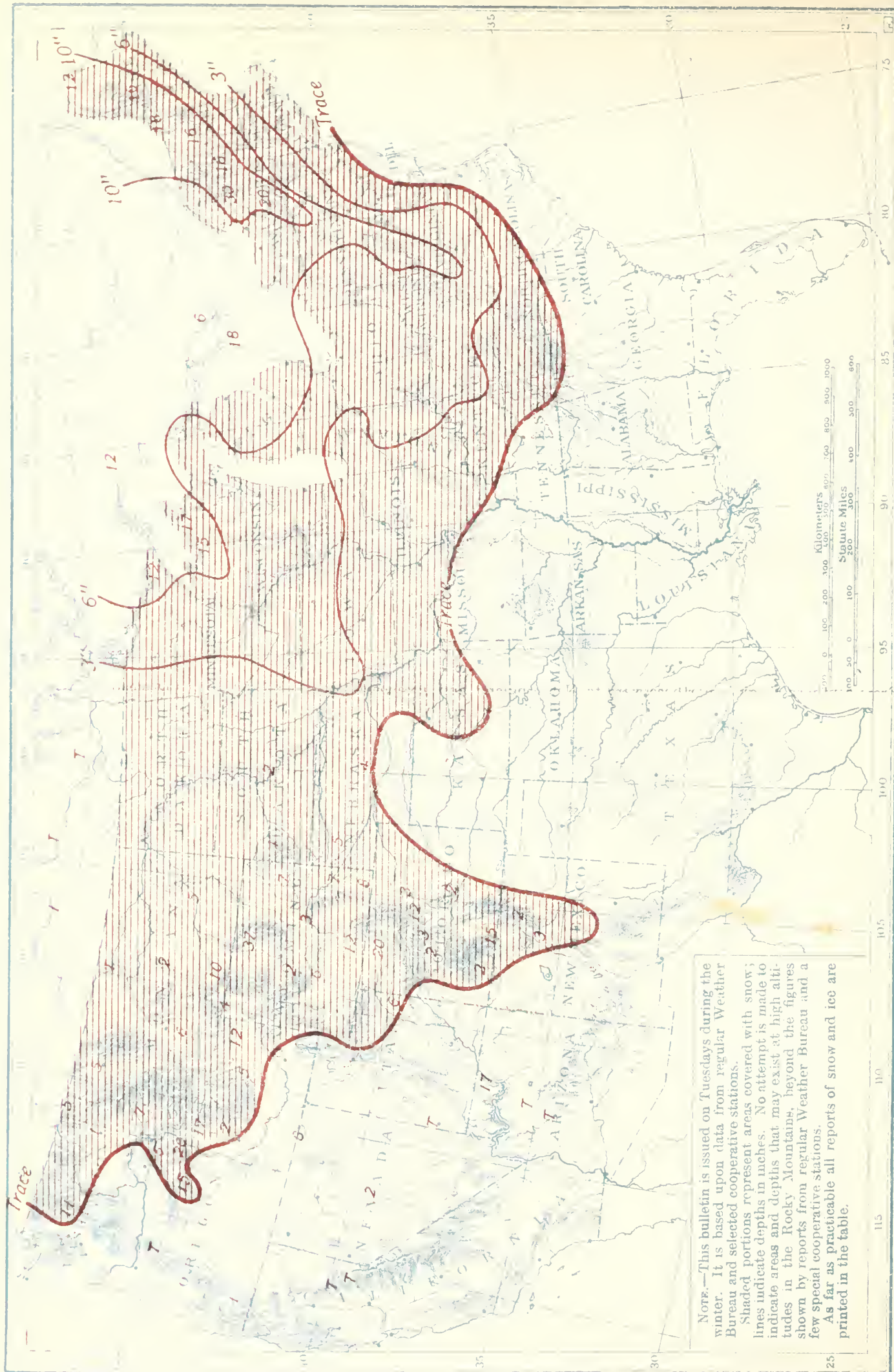
The ice is now sufficiently heavy for harvesting in favorable localities and this work is now in progress locally in the large commercial districts.

P. C. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., JANUARY 11, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Colorado</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>New Hampshire</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Cumbres	16	.....	Concord	6	12.0
Dillon	12	.....	Hanover	14	.....
Pueblo	2	0.0	Keene	7	.....
Steamboat Springs ..	20	.....	<i>New Jersey</i>		
<i>Connecticut</i>			Elizabeth	1	.....
Hartford	3	7.0	Phillipsburg	2	.....
New Haven	3	0.0	Trenton	2	5.0
<i>District of Columbia</i>			<i>New Mexico</i>		
Washington	2	2.0	Santa Fe	3	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Truchas	2	.....
McCall	17	.....	<i>New York</i>		
Mackay	5	.....	Albany	5	3.0
Porthill	5	.....	Binghamton	10	.....
<i>Illinois</i>			Fredonia	2	.....
Chicago	1	.....	Ithaca	8	.....
Peoria	T.	7.0	New York	1	0.0
<i>Indiana</i>			Rome	16	.....
Cambridge City	5	.....	Saratoga Springs	12	.....
Indianapolis	3	.....	Warwick	6	.....
Terre Haute	2	4.0	Watertown	7	.....
<i>Iowa</i>			<i>North Carolina</i>		
Des Moines	2	11.5	Charlotte	1	.....
Dubuque	4	9.0	Raleigh	T.	.....
Forest City	4	.....	<i>Ohio</i>		
Pocahontas	6	.....	Cincinnati	3	†
Sioux City	2	10.5	Cleveland	2	8.0
<i>Kansas</i>			Marion	6	.....
McPherson	3	.....	Sandusky	5	8.0
Topeka	4	.....	Toledo	5	3.0
<i>Kentucky</i>			Waverly	6	.....
Eubank	4	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
Lexington	4	.....	Ibex Mine	15	.....
Louisville	2	†	Sled Springs	6	.....
Maysville	5	.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
<i>Maine</i>			Erie	4	6.0
Gardiner	14	14.0	Harrisburg	5	7.0
Greenville	16	14.0	Millintown	8	.....
Portland	6	0.0	Philadelphia	1	†
Van Buren	12	.....	Pittsburgh	5	0.0
<i>Maryland</i>			Towanda	10	.....
Baltimore	2	*	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Frederick	4	.....	Pierre	2	17.0
Oakland	4	.....	Yankton	1	9.0
<i>Massachusetts</i>			<i>Tennessee</i>		
Boston	2	0.0	Chattanooga	1	0.0
Williamstown	5	.....	Knoxville	1	0.0
<i>Michigan</i>			<i>Vermont</i>		
Alpena	3	10.0	Brattleboro	6	9.0
Cadillac	7	.....	Northfield	9	.....
Detroit	7	7.0	<i>Virginia</i>		
Grand Haven	5	.....	Callville	3	.....
Ironwood	15	.....	Culpeper	5	.....
Marquette	5	*	Lynchburg	3	*
Menominee	2	.....	Woodstock	7	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	3	9.0	Wytheville	4	.....
<i>Minnesota</i>			<i>West Virginia</i>		
Duluth	1	17.0	Bayard	12	.....
Grand Meadow	6	.....	Charleston	5	.....
Leech Lake Dam	4	.....	Huntington	6	.....
Minneapolis	2	.....	Parkersburg	2	†
<i>Missouri</i>			<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Hannibal	T.	*†	Ashland	5	.....
Kansas City	1	†	Eau Claire	7	.....
<i>Montana</i>			Milwaukee	6	.....
Kalispell	5	.....	Wausau	2	17.0
Miles City	5	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
Red Lodge	10	.....	Cheyenne	8	.....
<i>Nebraska</i>			Dome Lake	37	.....
Alliance	5	.....	Newcastle	7	.....
Omaha	1	8.5	Yellowstone Park	4	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 6

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 19, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The week just closed was one of much storm activity, though the resulting precipitation was mainly light until Sunday when rain overspread Texas and, during the following 36 hours, extended into nearly all districts east of the Mississippi River, the falls being heavy over much of the country from Texas north-eastward to New England.

Several storms passed over the more northern districts, but were attended by light precipitation only, as a rule, though during the latter part there were some rather heavy rains in the extreme Northwest, and local heavy falls of snow were reported from the near-by mountains.

There were frequent changes in temperature, particularly along the northern border, but they were mainly not large, and no severe cold was experienced until near the end of the week when below-zero temperatures overspread portions of the Dakotas and some near-by areas.

The week was decidedly warm for midwinter over all central and northern districts, the averages ranging from 10° to 15°, or even 20°, above normal over the greater part of the Missouri Valley and portions of adjacent areas. In northern California and the adjacent portions of Oregon the week was moderately cool. Elsewhere the departures from normal were small.

Freezing temperatures were reported from most of the States, but no injurious cold was experienced in the important citrus and winter truck districts.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

There was little snowfall during the week east of the Rocky Mountains, save for light falls in the upper Lake region and locally in northern New England. Elsewhere in this region there was a general reduction in the depth of the cover, due mostly to the warm rains near the end of the week. West of the Rockies there was more or less snowfall in most portions, though the large falls were confined mainly to the higher mountains of the Northern States, the total increase for the week ranging up to slightly more than 3 feet in the mountains of northern Washington.

The snow-covered area is now much less than was the case a week ago from the Rocky Mountains eastward. A large area from Kansas and southern Nebraska eastward, now practically bare, then had a material cover, while farther north the depth of the cover has been materially reduced, save in a few small areas. West of the Rocky Mountains there is now a considerable area at the lower levels with a slight cover that was bare a week ago, and some of the mountain areas of central California, bare last week, have a material cover, though far short of that usual at this period of winter.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Due to the prevalence of moderate winter weather, there was no important change in the ice conditions as compared with the preceding week.

A steady increase has been maintained in most northeastern sections, and in central Maine the ice now ranges up to 18 inches, or probably more in favored localities, and harvesting is in progress in portions of New England and New York. In the Missouri River the ice remains solid from Omaha northward, and similar conditions exist in the Mississippi to the northward of Davenport. Around the Great Lakes the harbor ice increased slightly, except for no change or even slight decreases in the harbors of Lakes Erie and Ontario.

P. O. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., JANUARY 18, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Alaska</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Nebraska</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Cordova	1	.....	Omaha	T.	12.0
Eagle	27	.....	O'Neill	2	.....
Noine	9	.....	Tekamah	1	.....
Tanana	14	.....	<i>Nevada</i>		
<i>California</i>			Austin	4	.....
Huntington Lake	4	.....	McGill	1	.....
Inskip	6	.....	North Fork	2	.....
McCloud	5	.....	<i>New Hampshire</i>		
Squirrel Inn	1	.....	Berlin	10	.....
Summit	12	.....	Concord	1	12.0
<i>Colorado</i>			<i>New Mexico</i>		
Cumbres	16	.....	Cloudcroft	5	.....
Leadville	1	.....	Santa Fe	1	.....
Steamboat Springs ...	22	.....	Truchas	4	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			<i>New York</i>		
Hailey	8	.....	Albany	1	6.0
Idaho City	5	.....	Alfred	4	.....
McCall	32	.....	Beaver River	24	.....
Mascot Mine	24	.....	Binghamton	3	.....
Soldier Creek	10	.....	Buffalo	1	7.0
Spencer	12	.....	Ogdensburg	3	.....
Vienna Mine	45	.....	Oswego	8	9.5
<i>Iowa</i>			Poughkeepsie	1	.....
Charles City	5	.....	<i>North Dakota</i>		
Des Moines	T.	12.0	Bismarck	T.	20.0
Dubuque	1	12.0	Williston	T.	20.0
Iowa Falls	2	.....	<i>Ohio</i>		
Pocahontas	4	.....	Cleveland	T.	6.0
Sioux City	1	10.5	Toledo	0	3.0
Waterloo	2	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
<i>Maine</i>			Government Camp ...	6	.....
Eastport	8	0.0	Hilgard	3	.....
Gardiner	12	14.0	Ibex Mine	30	.....
Greenville	16	18.0	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Houlton	15	.....	Gettysburg	2	.....
Van Buren	12	.....	Harrisburg	2	8.0
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Parkers Landing	6	.....
Concord	3	.....	Reading	T.	3.0
Holyoke	2	9.0	State College	3	.....
Williamstown	2	.....	Towanda	4	.....
<i>Michigan</i>			Warren	2	.....
Alma	2	.....	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Benzonia	10	.....	Huron	T.	13.5
Cadillac	6	.....	Pierre	T.	17.5
Detroit	T.	8.0	<i>Utah</i>		
Escanaba	1	15.5	Kelton	4	.....
Grand Haven	2	.....	Logan	7	.....
Houghton	5	11.5	Modena	1	.....
Humboldt	12	.....	Provo	2	.....
Iron River	6	.....	Salt Lake City	8	.....
Ironwood	15	.....	Watson	6	.....
Lansing	2	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Mancelona	12	.....	Brattleboro	3	9.5
Newberry	11	.....	St. Johnsbury	8	.....
Port Huron	2	7.0	<i>Washington</i>		
Saginaw	2	.....	Cascade Tunnel	49	.....
<i>Minnesota</i>			Laurier	8	.....
Collegeville	4	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Ely	15	.....	Eau Claire	6	.....
Leech Lake Dam	6	.....	Fond du Lac	3	.....
Minneapolis	1	.....	Green Bay	T.	12.0
Moorhead	2	20.5	La Crosse	8	16.0
Virginia	6	.....	Wausau	1	17.5
Worthington	2	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
<i>Montana</i>			Alta	15	.....
Belton	11	.....	Cheyenne	2	.....
Bozeman	2	.....	Dixon	12	.....
Haugan	7	.....	Lander	3	.....
Kalispell	4	.....	Sheridan	5	.....
Miles City	2	.....	South Pass City	6	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

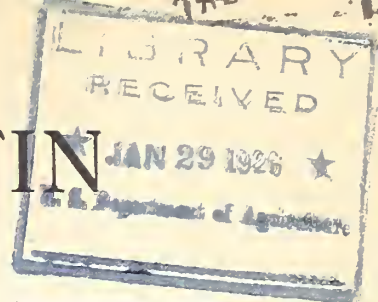
Note.—This bulletin is issued on Tuesdays during the winter. It is based upon data from regular Weather Bureau and selected cooperative stations.
Shaded portions represent areas covered with snow; lines indicate depths in inches. No attempt is made to indicate areas and depths that may exist at high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains, beyond the figures shown by reports from regular Weather Bureau and a few special cooperative stations.
As far as practicable all reports of snow and ice are printed in the table.

Shaded portions represent areas covered with snow; lines indicate depths in inches. No attempt is made to indicate areas and depths that may exist at high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains, beyond the figures shown by reports from regular Weather Bureau and a few special cooperative stations.

As far as practicable all reports of snow and ice are printed in the table.

SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief



No. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 26, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The week just closed, like the one preceding, experienced frequent and important weather changes and, on the whole, was mostly cooler than normal, particularly from the southern Plains northeastward to the upper Mississippi Valley where the weekly means ranged from 8° to 15° below the normal. Along the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas to New England, over the north Pacific coast, and thence eastward to the Dakotas the weekly temperature averages were slightly above normal.

Freezing temperatures occurred generally, except over portions of the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the lower elevations of the Pacific States.

Important precipitation occurred on the 21st and 22d from the southern Plains eastward and northeastward to the Atlantic coast, attending a storm of considerable intensity that moved rapidly from southern Texas to the Canadian Maritime Provinces on those dates.

About the 25th there was more or less snow in the Rocky Mountains and near-by regions, and a slight storm passing over the Florida Peninsula on that date gave some heavy rains in the Southeastern States, turning to snow in the southern Appalachians and to the northeastward as far as the Chesapeake Bay region. Elsewhere there was little rain or snow and practically none over most of the Pacific States and portions of the near-by Plateau.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

While some snow fell over an unusually wide area during the week, the increased depths over those reported a week ago were mainly unimportant, ranging usually up to a few inches only, except in the northern portions of the Rocky Mountain system where some localities had weekly falls ranging up to nearly a foot, and increases up to 6 inches were reported in central and eastern South Dakota.

Compared with the preceding week, the snow-covered area is considerably greater, a large area from Oklahoma northward to Nebraska and thence eastward to the Atlantic coast, completely bare then, now has a slight covering. There is also an increased area under cover in the southern Rocky Mountains, but generally less in the lower elevations of the far West.

In the mountains of the Pacific Coast States there was practically no snow, and a considerable portion of the cover reported a week ago has disappeared, so that at the present there is far less stored snow at high elevations than has been the case at this season for many years.

The absence of any material depth of snow in the Great Lakes has probably interfered with logging operations, and similar conditions exist in the lumber region of northern New York.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Ice conditions did not change materially during the week, though on the western rivers, notably the Missouri and Mississippi and their tributaries, the amounts reported this week were uniformly larger than a week ago, while over the rivers of the Atlantic coast they were mainly smaller, save in portions of New England where slight increases are reported.

In the Great Lakes region the ice in the principal harbors increased by several inches during the week and the thickness in the lower Lakes now ranges generally from 5 to 10 inches, while on the upper Lakes it ranges from 1 to nearly 2 feet.

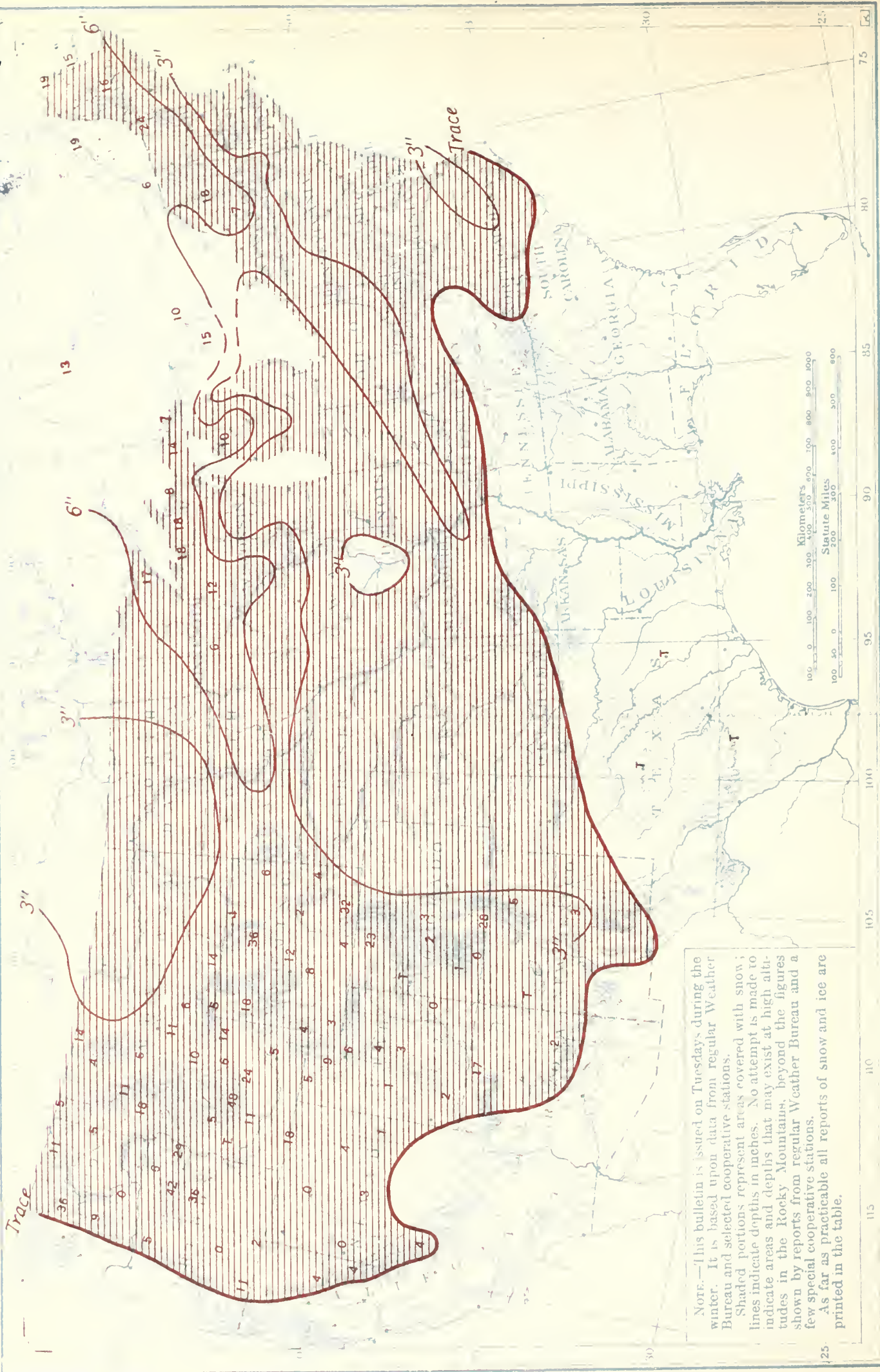
Conditions were rather unfavorable for ice harvest over the more eastern districts, due to heavy rains about the middle of the week, when considerable ice moved out of the lower portions of some of the larger streams. The latter part of the week had mostly clear weather and harvesting proceeded under more favorable conditions.

P. O. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., JANUARY 25, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Nevada</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Bright Angel	17	.....	Arthur	4	.....
Pinedale	2	.....	Hylton	3	.....
<i>California</i>			<i>New Hampshire</i>		
Sierraville	2	.....	Concord	1	15.0
Summit	4	.....	Keene	3	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			Pittsburg	24	.....
Cumbres	28	.....	<i>New Mexico</i>		
Pueblo	2	0.0	Chama	6	.....
Rico	1	.....	Roswell	2	.....
<i>Delaware</i>			Tres Piedras	4	.....
Millsboro	1	.....	<i>New York</i>		
<i>Idaho</i>			Albany	2	3.0
Hailey	8	.....	Canton	2	.....
Idaho City	5	.....	Fredonia	2	.....
Pocatello	5	.....	Lowville	18	.....
Porthill	5	.....	Rochester	2	?
Vienna Mine	48	.....	Roxbury	3	.....
<i>Illinois</i>			Saranac Lake	8	.....
New Burnside	3	.....	Syracuse	7	.....
Peoria	T.	7.0	<i>North Carolina</i>		
Walnut	1	.....	Charlotte	T.	.....
<i>Indiana</i>			Raleigh	3	.....
Columbus	3	.....	<i>Ohio</i>		
Evansville	2	0.0	Ashland	4	.....
Vincennes	4	.....	Cincinnati	2	0.0
<i>Iowa</i>			Cleveland	T.	9.0
Albia	3	.....	Columbus	3	0.0
Davenport	3	14.0	Waverly	5	.....
Estherville	2	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
Keokuk	T.	9.0	Baker Mine	29	.....
Sioux City	1	12.5	Government Camp	5	.....
<i>Kansas</i>			Lakeview	2	.....
Concordia	1	.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Dresden	1	.....	Beaver Falls	2	.....
<i>Kentucky</i>			Confluence	2	.....
Louisville	1	0.0	Erie	1	8.0
<i>Maine</i>			Franklin	2	.....
Gardiner	6	15.0	Pittsburgh	4	0.0
Greenville	16	19.0	Scranton	1	.....
Millinocket	15	.....	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Portland	3	0.0	Rapid City	4	.....
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Yankton	2	13.5
Boston	2	0.0	<i>Utah</i>		
Holyoke	2	9.0	Cedar City	2	.....
<i>Michigan</i>			Logan	8	.....
Alpena	1	14.0	Manti	3	.....
Battle Creek	3	.....	Salt Lake City	6	.....
Detroit	2	10.0	<i>Vermont</i>		
Escanaba	2	18.5	Burlington	2	*
Grayling	12	.....	Northfield	6	.....
Iron Mountain	3	.....	<i>Washington</i>		
Ironwood	18	.....	Cascade Tunnel	36	.....
Ludington	3	.....	Spokane	5	.....
Newberry	14	.....	Stampede	9	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	7	13.0	<i>West Virginia</i>		
<i>Minnesota</i>			Charleston	2	.....
Duluth	2	22.5	Fairmont	4	.....
Moorhead	4	23.0	Parkersburg	3	0.0
Roseau	4	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
St. Paul	5	7.0	La Crosse	7	17.0
<i>Missouri</i>			Madison	3	.....
Arcadia	3	.....	Medford	7	.....
Hannibal	3	3.0	Spooner	12	.....
Kansas City	T.	*	<i>Wyoming</i>		
Maryville	2	.....	Casper	2	.....
Springfield	1	.....	Cheyenne	3	.....
<i>Montana</i>			Dome Lake	36	.....
Haugan	11	.....	Foxpark	32	.....
Helena	2	.....	Lander	12	.....
Red Lodge	14	.....	Yellowstone Park	5	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.



Note.—This bulletin is issued on Tuesdays during the winter. It is based upon data from regular Weather Bureau and selected cooperative stations. Shaded portions represent areas covered with snow; lines indicate depths in inches. No attempt is made to indicate areas and depths that may exist at high altitudes in the Rocky Mountains, beyond the figures shown by reports from regular Weather Bureau and a few special cooperative stations. As far as practicable all reports of snow and ice are printed in the table.

SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 2, 1926

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The week ending 8 p. m. Monday, February 1, was again marked by rapid and important temperature changes from the Rocky Mountains eastward, but to the westward the temperature changes were usually small. For the week, as a whole, the temperature averages were above normal from the Great Plains westward, being warmest from the lower Missouri Valley north-west to Montana where they were 9° to 15° higher than normal. East of the Mississippi River the temperatures were mainly close to normal, though portions of the upper Ohio Valley and South-eastern States had averages from 3° to 5° below, and locally in central New York and southern Florida they were nearly as much above.

Only light precipitation occurred during the early part of the week, but on Thursday rain or snow set in over the far West, and during the following 24 hours much needed heavy rains fell over northern California and portions of Oregon and Washington, and near the close there were some heavy rains in southern California, the total fall for the week in that State ranging from nearly 2 inches at San Diego to 6 inches at Red Bluff. Over the Plateau region and eastward to the Mississippi Valley the precipitation was mainly light, except in some of the higher mountains, but the last day of the week brought considerable rain or snow over most eastern districts.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

Important changes occurred in the depth of snow cover in the far West, notably in the mountains of California, Oregon, and Idaho, and to a less extent in Arizona.

In the high Sierra of California there were increases ranging up to 2 feet or more, and increases of a foot or more are reported from the mountains of eastern Oregon and southern Idaho. In the main system of the Rocky Mountains there were small increases on some of the western slopes, but the eastern slopes showed mainly small reductions as compared with the previous week. Coming eastward, there was considerable melting of the snow cover from Iowa and Missouri eastward to lower Michigan and the Ohio Valley, and over a small area near the middle Atlantic coast the covering of several inches disappeared.

From the Dakotas eastward to the Lake Superior region there were slight increases during the week, and similar conditions existed from eastern Pennsylvania and central New York to New England. Over the southern portions of Canada there were generally small increases in the snow depths over those of a week ago.

The snow-covered area is now somewhat less than shown on last week's chart. A considerable area from northern Texas to southern Nebraska and thence eastward to the Ohio Valley, slightly covered last week, is now bare, and along the middle Atlantic coast the cover extending southward to the Carolinas last week has receded to southern New Jersey.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

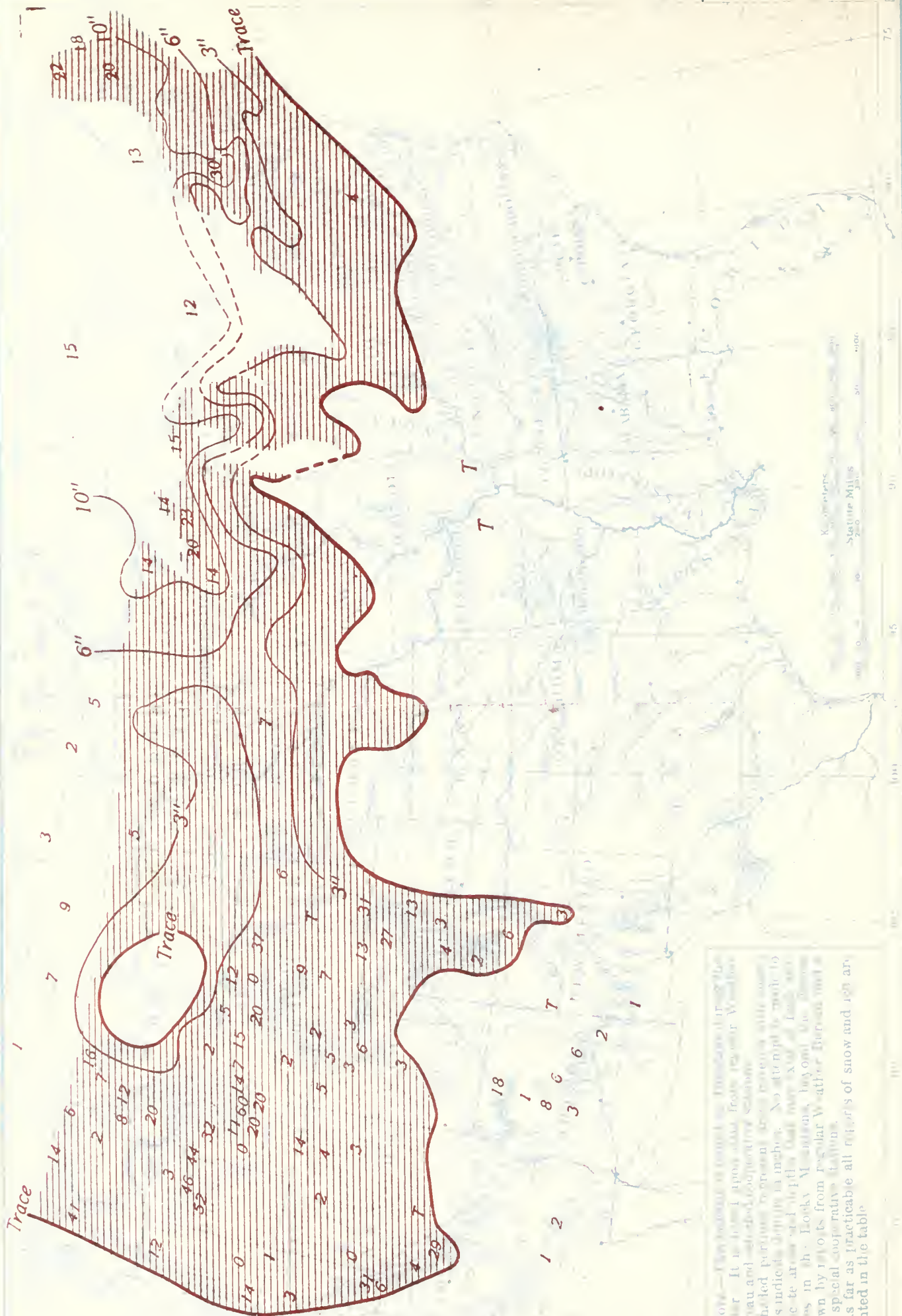
In the main, there were no important changes in the ice conditions during the week, save for some breaking up or loss in thickness in the Mississippi from Keokuk southward and in the western and southern harbors of Lake Erie. The Missouri River remains solidly covered from Omaha northward, and the Mississippi had slight increases to the northward of Keokuk, the maximum increase, 6 inches, occurring at St. Paul. There were increases of several inches generally on the rivers and lakes of New York and New England, more than 8 inches increase at Albany on the Hudson, and 6 inches on Lake Champlain. The upper Lakes had mostly slight increases. Commercial ice harvest has begun on the Hudson, and conditions were favorable for that work in most other northern districts.

P. O. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., FEBRUARY 1, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Nevada</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Bright Angel	18	.....	Arthur	3	.....
Flagstaff	6	.....	Gold Creek	14	.....
Pinedale	6	.....	North Fork	4	.....
Prescott	3	.....	Winnemucca	2	.....
Williams	8	.....	<i>New Hampshire</i>		
<i>California</i>			Berlin	8	.....
Huntington Lake	29	.....	Concord	5	15.0
McCloud	3	.....	Hanover	8	.....
Squirrel Inn	2	.....	<i>New Mexico</i>		
Summit	31	.....	Chama	6	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			Fort Bayard	1	.....
Dillon	13	.....	Tres Piedras	1	.....
Leadville	3	.....	<i>New York</i>		
Steamboat Springs ...	27	.....	Albany	7	11.5
<i>Idaho</i>			Alfred	6	.....
Hailey	16	.....	Beaver River	30	.....
McCall	32	.....	Binghamton	2	.....
Mackay	7	.....	Buffalo	2	8.0
Pocatello	2	.....	Herkimer	8	.....
Soldier Creek	20	.....	Ithaca	2	.....
Spencer	15	.....	New York	1	0.0
<i>Iowa</i>			Ogdensburg	6	.....
Davenport	0	15.0	Oswego	15	13.0
Des Moines	T.	13.5	Poughkeepsie	2	.....
Pocahontas	1	.....	Saranac Lake	8	.....
Sioux City	1	14.0	<i>North Dakota</i>		
Waterloo	1	.....	Bismarck	4	23.0
<i>Maine</i>			Williston	5	22.0
Eastport	8	0.0	<i>Ohio</i>		
Greenville	20	21.0	Cleveland	1	7.0
Millinocket	21	.....	Marion	1	.....
Van Buren	22	.....	Tiffin	3	.....
<i>Maryland</i>			Toledo	1	4.0
Frederick	1	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
Oakland	1	.....	Government Camp ...	12	.....
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Hilgard	3	.....
Boston	3	0.0	Ibex Mine	46	.....
Holyoke	2	10.5	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Williamstown	1	.....	Erie	3	10.0
<i>Michigan</i>			Gettysburg	4	.....
Cadillac	7	.....	Harrisburg	2	†
Detroit	1	13.0	Johnstown	2	.....
Ewen	23	.....	Reading	2	3.0
Houghton	14	14.0	Warren	2	.....
Humboldt	15	.....	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Iron River	10	.....	Huron	7	16.0
Mackinaw	8	.....	Pierre	4	21.0
Mancelona	18	.....	<i>Utah</i>		
Marquette	9	4.0	Kelton	5	.....
Menominee	3	.....	Milford	1	.....
Port Huron	3	11.0	<i>Vermont</i>		
<i>Minnesota</i>			Brattleboro	4	12.0
Ely	14	.....	Burlington	6	6.0
Fort Ripley	8	.....	Northfield	9	.....
Leech Lake Dam	7	.....	St. Johnsbury	7	.....
Moorhead	3	23.0	<i>Washington</i>		
Roseau	4	.....	Cascade Tunnel	41	.....
St. Paul	5	13.0	Laurier	14	.....
Thief River Falls	5	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
<i>Montana</i>			Eau Claire	6	.....
Belton	16	.....	Green Bay	T.	16.0
Bozeman	3	.....	Park Falls	15	.....
Haugan	12	.....	Rhineland	7	.....
Kalispell	7	.....	Wausau	2	19.0
Miles City	1	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
Missoula	3	.....	Alta	20	.....
<i>Nebraska</i>			Evanston	3	.....
Guide Rock	2	.....	Lander	9	.....
Omaha	T.	14.0	Newcastle	6	.....
O'Neill	2	.....	Sheridan	2	.....

*Shore ice. †Floating ice. ‡Ice gorged. §Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 9

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 9, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

A storm, central in the west Gulf at the beginning of the week, moved northeastward to Georgia by Wednesday morning and thence to southern New England and into the north Atlantic during the following two days, developing as it progressed northward into a storm of marked severity, with high winds and heavy rains near the coast and more or less snow in the Ohio Valley and portions of the southern Appalachians, the snow becoming heavy in the mountains of West Virginia and Maryland and increasing to 15 or 20 inches or more in portions of Pennsylvania, New York, and New England. Press reports indicate much interference with traffic in the more northerly districts from drifting snow. Near the latter part of the week two storms, following each other closely, gave some snow over the Great Lakes and portions of the Ohio Valley, and at this writing snow is falling over much of that area and has extended into portions of the Middle Atlantic States.

In the far West there was moderate to heavy precipitation on several dates, and the total falls for the week along or near the coast from central California northward ranged from 2 to 4 inches. From the Mississippi River westward to the Rocky Mountains there was mainly little precipitation of any kind and much of this area had no measurable amount. The week, as a whole, was mainly warmer than usual, except over the Northeastern States where it was slightly cooler. From the Mississippi Valley westward the week in many districts was unseasonably warm, particularly in the Missouri Valley where the averages ranged from 15° to nearly 25° above normal.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

The depth of snow cover was largely increased over the Northeastern States as compared with a week ago, the increases ranging up to a foot or more. In the Great Lakes region there were increases in most areas, ranging usually up to 4 to 6 inches, and in a few instances slightly more. In the northern Plateau there were important increases in the higher mountains, notably in southern Idaho where, at one point, a depth of 70 inches is reported, the greatest observed so far this winter. In the mountains of California there were increases at some of the higher elevations, but otherwise the depths are less than reported last week. As good rains occurred at the lower elevations of most central and northern portions of the State, it is probable the decrease in snow depth was due to melting on account of rain on the snow at the moderate elevations, while at the higher elevations the precipitation was in the form of snow.

Little snow fell in the Rocky Mountain regions or in the Great Plains and Mississippi Valley, and the snow on ground in those districts is now several inches less than where appreciable depths were reported a week ago. The snow-covered area remains without material change since last week, some decreases in the Plateau region leaving a considerable area now bare that had a slight covering then, and the cover over the North Atlantic States and Appalachian Mountains now extends somewhat farther south.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

As a result of the moderate temperatures during the week in the western districts, no additional ice formed on the main rivers of that region and the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers now have materially less ice than a week ago. In the lower parts of these streams, where ice had formed to a considerable thickness previously, there is now but little, and the thickness in the upper portions is several inches less. Not much change occurred in the ice conditions in the harbors of the Great Lakes, but in the rivers of the North Atlantic States there were some increases.

P. C. DAY,

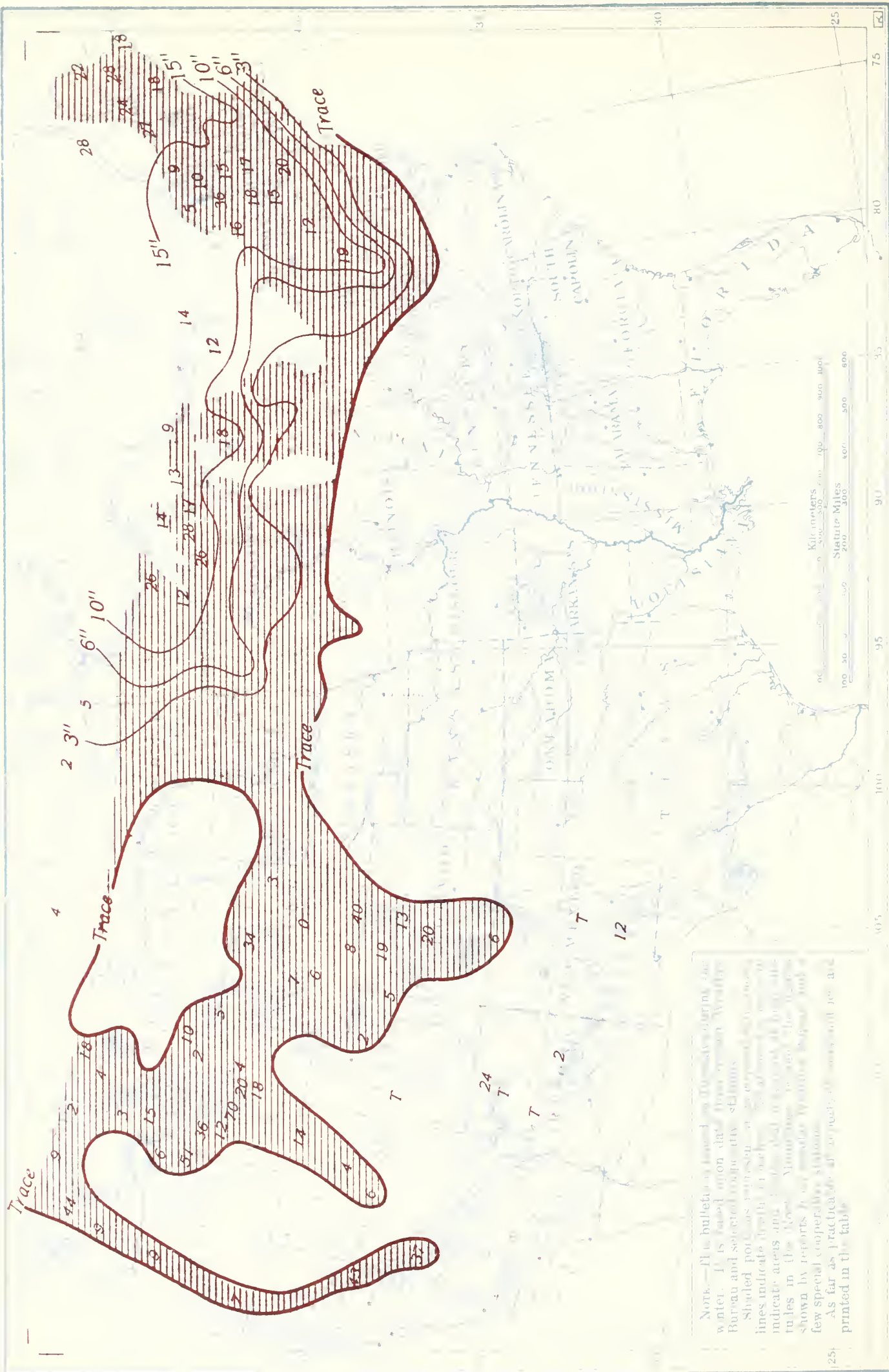
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., FEBRUARY 8, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Bright Angel	24	.....	Chama	6	.....
Pinedale	2	.....	Cloudercroft	12	.....
<i>California</i>			<i>New York</i>		
Huntington Lake	37	.....	Albany	17	12.0
Summit	43	.....	Buffalo	5	6.0
<i>Colorado</i>			Canton	5	.....
Dillon	13	.....	Fredonia	3	.....
Steamboat Springs ...	19	.....	Ithaca	8	.....
<i>Connecticut</i>			Malone	8	.....
Hartford	10	*	New York	8	0.0
New Haven	9	0.0	Rochester	2	6.0
<i>Delaware</i>			Roxbury	16	.....
Wilmington	3	.....	Saratoga Springs	15	.....
<i>District of Columbia</i>			Syracuse	8	.....
Washington	1	†	Warwick	20	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			<i>North Dakota</i>		
Idaho City	12	.....	Bismarck	T.	22.0
Ketchum	20	.....	Williston	T.	20.0
McCall	36	.....	<i>Ohio</i>		
Vienna Mine	70	.....	Sandusky	2	10.5
<i>Iowa</i>			Wooster	4	.....
Charles City	2	.....	Zanesville	2	.....
Dubuque	T.	14.0	<i>Oregon</i>		
Estherville	1	.....	Baker Mine	51	.....
Sioux City	T.	12.5	Government Camp ...	9	.....
<i>Maine</i>			Sled Springs	6	.....
Gardiner	18	17.0	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Greenville	24	21.0	Confluence	7	.....
Houlton	22	.....	Erie	5	10.0
Portland	15	0.0	Franklin	3	.....
<i>Maryland</i>			Harrisburg	9	9.0
Oakland	14	.....	Mifflintown	9	.....
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Parkers Landing	6	.....
Amherst	9	.....	Pittsburgh	4	†
Boston	12	0.0	Scranton	8	.....
<i>Michigan</i>			Williamsport	12	.....
Alpena	2	14.0	<i>Rhode Island</i>		
Escanaba	6	22.0	Kingston	12	.....
Grand Rapids	2	.....	Providence	7	0.0
Houghton	14	14.0	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Ironwood	26	.....	Pierre	T.	‡
Mackinaw	11	.....	Yankton	T.	14.0
Saginaw	2	.....	<i>Utah</i>		
Sault Ste. Marie	9	20.0	Park City	2	.....
<i>Minnesota</i>			Watson	5	.....
Collegeville	7	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Duluth	12	25.5	Burlington	9	8.0
Grand Meadow	5	.....	St. Johnsbury	10	.....
Moorhead	2	21.0	<i>Virginia</i>		
Mora	6	.....	Fredericksburg	2	.....
St. Paul	3	10.0	Woodstock	3	.....
<i>Montana</i>			<i>Washington</i>		
Belton	18	.....	Cascade Tunnel	44	.....
Bozeman	2	.....	Stam pede	9	.....
Kalispell	4	.....	<i>West Virginia</i>		
<i>Nevada</i>			Bayard	16	.....
Arthur	3	.....	Elkins	4	0.0
Austin	6	.....	Fairmont	8	.....
Hylton	4	.....	Rowlesburg	5	.....
North Fork	3	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
<i>New Hampshire</i>			Green Bay	2	15.0
Concord	9	15.0	La Crosse	5	16.5
Hanover	15	.....	Madison	2	.....
Keene	11	.....	Wausau	6	19.0
Pittsburg	27	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
<i>New Jersey</i>			Dome Lake	34	.....
Elizabeth	6	.....	Foxpark	40	.....
Lakewood	4	.....	Lander	7	.....
Newton	12	.....	South Pass City	6	.....
Sandy Hook	5	†	Yellowstone Park ...	5	.....

*Shore ice. †Floating ice. ‡Ice gorged. §Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Depth of Snow on Ground, 8 p. m., February 8, 1926.



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU

CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 10

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 16, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The snow area over the Ohio Valley, referred to last week as extending into the Middle Atlantic States, merged into a storm developing near the Virginia coast during Tuesday, which, by Wednesday morning, appeared as a severe storm near southern New England, attended by some heavy snows and high winds along the coast from Maryland northward, some of the heaviest falls of the winter being reported from the Potomac Basin and thence northeastward to central and eastern New York. High winds drifted the snow badly and much interruption to traffic occurred. Following this storm fair weather prevailed over most districts, with occasional light snow in some northern districts and more or less rain or snow in the far West and Northwest until about Sunday when considerable rain occurred from the middle Mississippi Valley northeastward, the rain turning to snow over the more northern districts and becoming heavy in portions of northern New York and New England.

For the week, as a whole, the temperature was far above normal over much of the country from the Mississippi River westward to the Pacific coast. The warmest area embraced the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain districts, where the weekly means ranged frequently from 8° to nearly 20° above normal. Precipitation was light over nearly all interior and southern sections, but considerable rain or snow fell over an extensive area from the middle Mississippi Valley northeastward to New England. From 1 to 3 inches of precipitation again fell over much of California, particularly near the coast and locally in the mountain districts, and somewhat smaller amounts fell over the western districts of Oregon and Washington.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

Compared with a week ago, there are now no important differences in the depth of snow cover, except in portions of New England and some of the far western mountain sections. The heavy body of snow early in the week over portions of the middle Atlantic Coast States largely disappeared under the influence of warm rains and moderate temperatures, but over much of New England there is now generally from 5 to 10 inches in excess of the amounts reported last week. In the Great Lakes region the depths were generally increased a few inches, and in some of the Rocky Mountain districts there were local moderate increases. In the high mountains of central California there were local increases of from 2 to 3 feet, or more, and the deepest snow accumulation recorded this winter so far, 80 inches, is now reported from that section.

The snow-covered area remains about as reported a week ago; a few sections covered then are bare now, and a small area near southern Lake Michigan, bare last week, now has a slight cover. In the western mountain districts there is apparently a slightly greater area with snow cover than was reported last week.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Some increases in ice thickness are reported from points in New England, on some of the harbors of the Great Lakes, and at points on the upper Mississippi and its tributaries. On the Missouri there is less ice than was reported a week ago, and similar conditions exist over the western end of Lake Erie. Elsewhere conditions are mainly unchanged. Ice harvest in the large commercial districts is well advanced and quality reported good.

P. C. DAY,

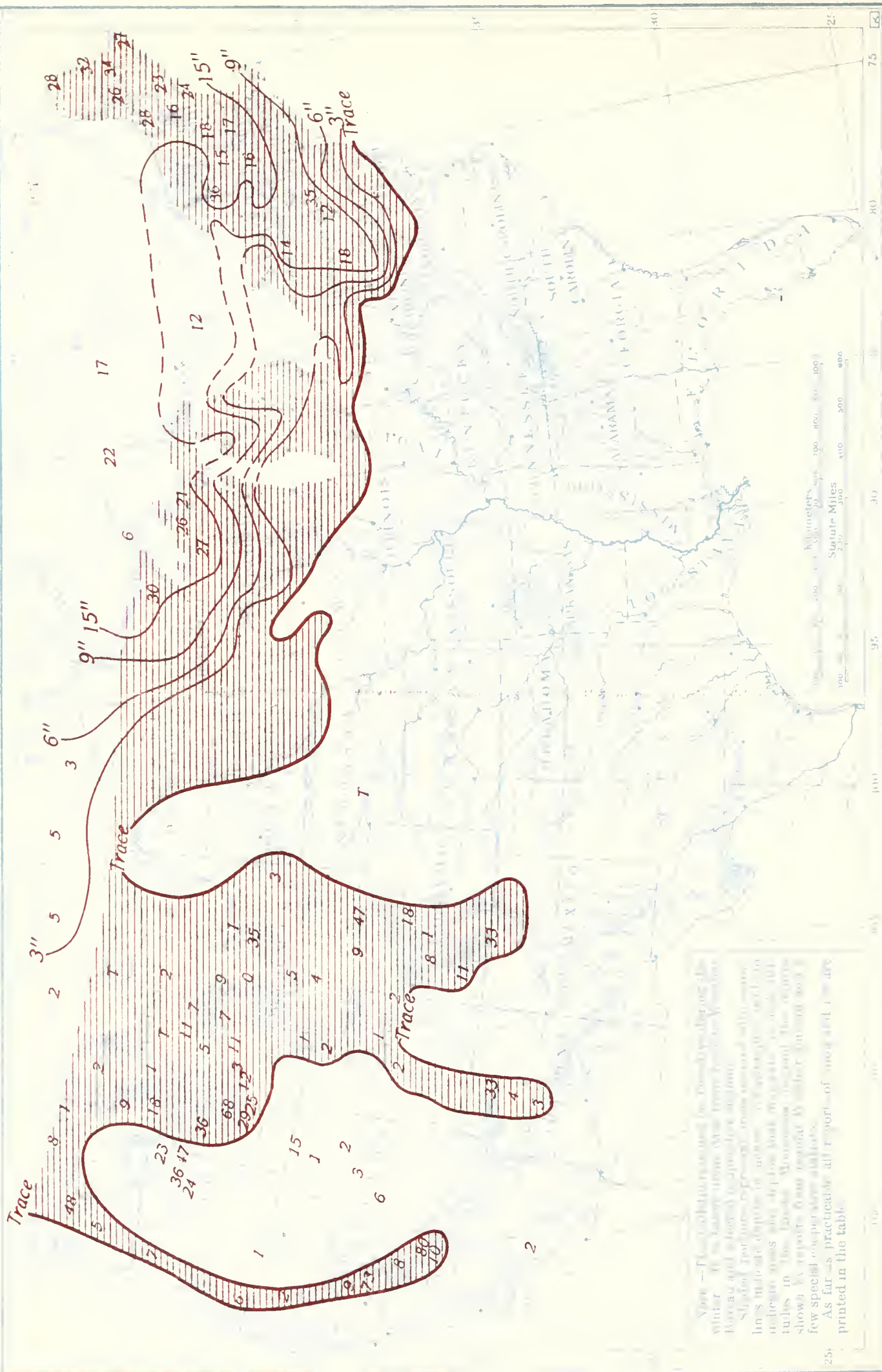
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., FEBRUARY 15, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>New Jersey</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Bright Angel	33	.....	Elizabeth	7	.....
Flagstaff	1	.....	Lakewood	6	.....
Grand Canyon	4	.....	Phillipsburg	4	.....
Williams	3	.....	<i>New York</i>		
<i>California</i>			Albany	16	12.0
Cascada	10	.....	Alfred	14	.....
Huntington Lake	80	.....	Beaver River	36	.....
McCloud	2	.....	Binghamton	9	.....
Sierraville	9	.....	Buffalo	5	8.0
Summit	73	.....	Cutchoque	10	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			Herkimer	8	.....
Cumbres	33	.....	New York	8	0.0
Leadville	1	.....	Ogdensburg	10	.....
Rico	11	.....	Oswego	12	17.5
<i>Connecticut</i>			Plattsburg	5	.....
Hartford	9	*	Rome	7	.....
New Haven	7	0.0	Saranac Lake	10	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Warwick	14	.....
Hailey	18	.....	Watertown	8	.....
McCall	36	.....	<i>North Dakota</i>		
Pierce City	18	.....	Bismarck	T.	20.0
Soldier Creek	25	.....	Williston	0	18.0
Spencer	11	.....	<i>Ohio</i>		
Vienna Mine	68	.....	Ashland	3	.....
<i>Iowa</i>			Canfield	3	.....
Davenport	0	10.0	Cleveland	1	7.5
Des Moines	0	11.0	Tiffin	4	.....
<i>Maine</i>			<i>Oregon</i>		
Eastport	27	0.0	Government Camp	7	.....
Gardiner	23	20.0	Ibex Mine	36	.....
Millinocket	34	.....	Lakeview	1	.....
Portland	24	0.0	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
<i>Maryland</i>			Allentown	4	.....
Baltimore	1	0.0	Emporium	9	.....
Frederick	8	.....	Erie	4	11.0
Oakland	12	.....	Harrisburg	9	†
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Holtwood	7	.....
Boston	11	0.0	Johnstown	18	.....
Holyoke	19	12.0	Philadelphia	1	†
Nantucket	1	*	Pittsburgh	2	0.0
Williamstown	10	.....	State College	7	.....
<i>Michigan</i>			Towanda	11	.....
Alma	6	.....	Warren	8	.....
Cadillac	11	.....	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Detroit	3	7.0	Huron	1	15.5
Grand Haven	1	.....	Pierre	T.	20.5
Humboldt	21	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Ludington	2	.....	Brattleboro	17	15.0
Marquette	15	7.0	Burlington	8	12.0
Menominee	10	.....	Northfield	13	.....
<i>Minnesota</i>			St. Johnsbury	11	.....
Duluth	12	25.0	White River Junction	18	.....
Ely	30	.....	<i>Virginia</i>		
International Falls	16	.....	Culpeper	T.	.....
Minneapolis	1	.....	Woodstock	2	.....
Moorhead	1	21.0	<i>Washington</i>		
Roseau	6	.....	Cascade Tunnel	48	.....
Thief River Falls	7	.....	Laurier	8	.....
<i>Montana</i>			<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Dillon	5	.....	Eau Claire	6	.....
Haugan	9	.....	Green Bay	2	14.0
Red Lodge	9	.....	La Crosse	4	16.5
<i>Nebraska</i>			Medford	14	.....
Omaha	0	†	Wausau	7	20.0
<i>Nevada</i>			<i>Wyoming</i>		
Gold Creek	15	.....	Dixon	9	.....
Hylton	3	.....	Foxpark	47	.....
<i>New Hampshire</i>			Lander	5	.....
Concord	16	15.0	Newcastle	3	.....
Durham	18	.....	Sheridan	1	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Depth of Snow on Ground, 8 p. m., February 15, 1926.



Note.—The collection of snow depth data for this map was made by the U.S. Weather Bureau and is subject to special conditions. Shaded portions represent areas where snow depth was not reported. Numbers indicate depth of snow in inches. The numbers in the shaded portions of the map are the numbers of the special reports from the Weather Bureau. As far as practicable all reports of snow depth are printed in the table.

SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The important feature of the weather for the week was the general storm that moved from the north Pacific coast, where it was central at the beginning, southeastward to Oklahoma by the evening of the 17th and northeastward to beyond the New England coast by the afternoon of the 19th. This storm was accompanied by rain or snow over the Pacific Coast States; mostly snow in the Plateau and Rocky Mountain region, locally heavy and causing a slide at Bingham, Utah, which resulted in a material loss of life; some additional heavy snows in central and northeastern Kansas and portions of near-by States; heavy rains in the Mississippi Valley and Gulf States; and rain or snow over all eastern districts.

Save for the above, there was little precipitation during the week, except over the North Pacific Coast States where it was frequent and locally heavy.

Warm weather for midwinter again prevailed over much of the country, notably from the middle Mississippi Valley northward to the Dakotas and Montana where the weekly means ranged from 10° to 15° above normal. The week was distinctly cooler than normal from the upper Lakes eastward to New England where the averages ranged from 6° to 9° below normal.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

Generally speaking, there was little change in the depth of the snow cover as compared with the preceding week, increases in some sections being offset by decreases in others, and some fairly heavy snows that occurred during the week disappeared, notably at points in Kansas and some near-by areas where local heavy falls early in the week had practically all melted by the end.

From the Lake Michigan area eastward to the northern portions of New York and New England there were general increases of from 2 to 6 inches, while immediately southward, particularly from the Potomac Basin northeastward to southern New England, there were equal or even larger decreases due mainly to warm rains near the middle of the week.

Over the region from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains there were slight changes only, save on the eastern slopes of the Rockies where there were mainly decreases of several inches.

Over the Plateau and Pacific Coast States there were important increases in some of the mountain sections, particularly in western Montana, Idaho, and the high elevations of Washington and Oregon where the reported depths are from 5 to 20 inches greater than those of a week ago. In the high mountains of California, Arizona, and Nevada there were some increases in the snow depths, but at the lower elevations there was considerable melting.

Compared with the preceding week, there were few important changes in the extent of the snow cover. A slight cover now exists over portions of the northern drainage of the Ohio that were bare a week ago, and portions of the lower Missouri Valley have traces where none were reported last week. Otherwise the changes were unimportant.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

There were only slight changes in the ice conditions on the Missouri River, but in the upper Mississippi and its tributaries there were material reductions in the ice thickness, localities reporting only shore ice.

On the rivers and lakes of New England there were considerable increases locally, and similar conditions existed in the Great Lakes region.

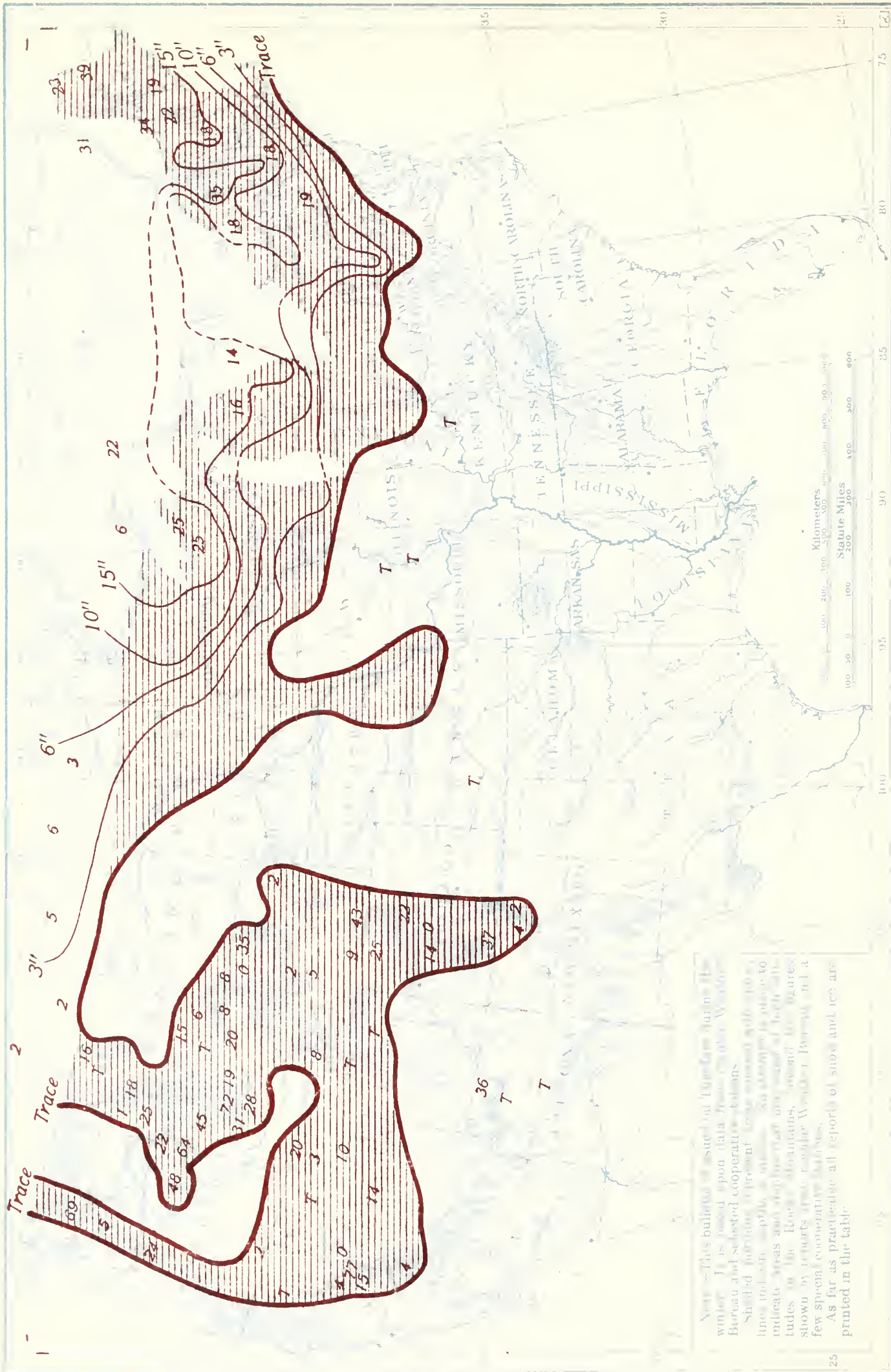
P. C. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., FEBRUARY 22, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Nevada</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Bright Angel	36		Arthur	10	
<i>California</i>			Austin	14	
Blue Canyon	15		Gold Creek	20	
Sierraville	4		<i>New Hampshire</i>		
Summit	77		Berlin	22	
Yosemite	6		Concord	10	20.0
<i>Colorado</i>			Hanover	14	
Cumbres	37		Pittsburg	34	
Dillon	22		<i>New Mexico</i>		
Steamboat Springs	25		Chama	4	
<i>Connecticut</i>			Truchas	4	
Hartford	6	‡	<i>New York</i>		
New Haven	2	0.0	Albany	14	12.0
West Cornwall	18		Alfred	12	
<i>Idaho</i>			Beaver River	35	
Hailey	17		Buffalo	6	8.5
Kellogg	1		Canton	9	
Ketchum	19		Ithaca	8	
McCall	45		Malone	8	
Soldier Creek	28		New York	1	0.0
Spencer	20		Rochester	7	4.0
Vienna Mine	72		Rome	8	
<i>Iowa</i>			Saranac Lake	15	
Des Moines	T.	6.0	Warwick	8	
Dubuque	T.	15.0	<i>North Dakota</i>		
Keokuk	T.	†	Bismarck	T.	20.0
Sioux City	T.	‡	Devils Lake	1	
<i>Maine</i>			<i>Ohio</i>		
Eastport	19	0.0	Cincinnati	1	0.0
Gardiner	19	21.0	Toledo	2	6.0
Houlton	39		<i>Oregon</i>		
Van Buren	23		Baker Mine	64	
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Government Camp	24	
Boston	5	0.0	Lakeview	2	
Concord	16		Sled Springs	22	
Holyoke	10	13.0	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Williamstown	7		Chambersburg	3	
<i>Michigan</i>			Erie	5	11.0
Alpena	4	11.0	Freeland	19	
Bad Axe	5		Harrisburg	2	‡
Detroit	8	5.0	Mifflintown	2	
Escanaba	8	23.5	Scranton	2	
Grand Rapids	4		Towanda	9	
Grayling	16		<i>Rhode Island</i>		
Houghton	14	18.5	Kingston	2	
Iron Mountain	12		Providence	3	0.0
Ironwood	25		<i>Utah</i>		
Lansing	7		Logan	8	
Ludington	1		<i>Vermont</i>		
Mackinaw	14		Brattleboro	14	18.0
Port Huron	11	16.0	Burlington	2	14.0
Saginaw	8		Northfield	4	
Sault Ste. Marie	9	23.0	St. Johnsbury	13	
<i>Minnesota</i>			<i>Washington</i>		
Collegeville	4		Cascade Tunnel	69	
Duluth	10	26.0	Stampede	5	
Fort Ripley	7		<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Grand Meadow	3		Eau Claire	6	
Leech Lake Dam	13		Fond du Lac	3	
Moorhead	2	22.0	Madison	1	
Mora	11		Milwaukee	3	
St. Paul	2	*	Park Falls	21	
<i>Montana</i>			Wausau	7	19.0
Belton	16		<i>Wyoming</i>		
Bozeman	6		Dixon	9	
Haugan	18		Evanston	7	
Pipestone Dam	15		Foxpark	43	
Red Lodge	8		Lander	2	
<i>Nebraska</i>			South Pass City	5	
Omaha	T.	†	Yellowstone Park	8	

*Shore ice. †Floating ice. ‡Ice gorged. §Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Depth of Snow on Ground, 8 p. m., February 22, 1926.



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU

CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 12

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 2, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The week, as a whole, was mainly of the mild character that has marked most of the winter, and the greater part of the country from the Mississippi River westward had little precipitation.

Light precipitation set in over the eastern Plains about Wednesday and during Thursday and Friday overspread nearly all districts from the Mississippi River eastward, the falls being locally heavy in portions of the Gulf States, Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, and to the northeastward. Some heavy snows occurred during this time in the upper Lake region and in portions of New York and adjoining areas. Snow again occurred in the Lake region on Sunday and Monday, and precipitation was more or less general over the eastern districts as the week closed. The weekly precipitation from the Mississippi Valley eastward ranged generally from about one-half to nearly 2 inches, except in Florida where the week was dry. In the remaining portions of the country there was little or no rain or snow, save along the north Pacific coast.

The weekly averages of temperature were again far above the normal over the Great Plains, Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys, and in the far West. From Iowa and Nebraska northward to the Dakotas and Montana the averages ranged from 8° to more than 20° above normal, the week closing a month of unusual warmth over much of the area referred to. In California and generally over the far western districts also the week was much warmer than normal.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

Compared with the previous week, there is now considerably less snow over an extensive area from southern Michigan eastward to Maryland, Pennsylvania, and southern New England, while over the upper Lakes and eastward to northern New England there is from 2 to 10 inches more, although considerable amounts that fell early in the week over this area melted and the increases are, therefore, largely from the falls at the end.

In the mountain regions of the West there was little or no snow during the week, save for small amounts at a few points in the middle Rocky Mountains. Elsewhere the depths decreased materially, the loss amounting to nearly 2 feet at local points in the mountains of California and Washington.

Compared with the preceding week, the snow-covered area has been materially reduced, and over the central and eastern parts of the country important depths are now confined largely to the upper Lake region and from central Pennsylvania northward to New England.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Over the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and their main tributaries there was a general reduction in the ice thickness as compared with last week, though they still remain ice bound in their upper courses. Not much change occurred in the ice conditions on the Hudson or on the rivers of New England. Over the upper Lakes there were considerable increases in a number of the more northerly harbors, but in the lower Lakes there were mostly small decreases.

The following detailed statement concerning ice conditions over the Great Lakes is from the Detroit, Mich., office:

Superior, extensive fields over west end; not so extensive central and east portions. St. Marys River, solid. Green Bay, heavy ice. Michigan, field along west shore south to Milwaukee; no fields south end or east shore to north of Manistee; heavy fields from South Manitou Island to Straits. Huron, extensive fields from Middle Island south to near mouth of Lake. St. Clair River, solid. Lake St. Clair, open south portion. Detroit River, open. Erie, considerable open water west end; extensive fields from Cleveland to Buffalo where ice is stationary. Ontario, ice confined to extreme east end.

P. O. DAY,

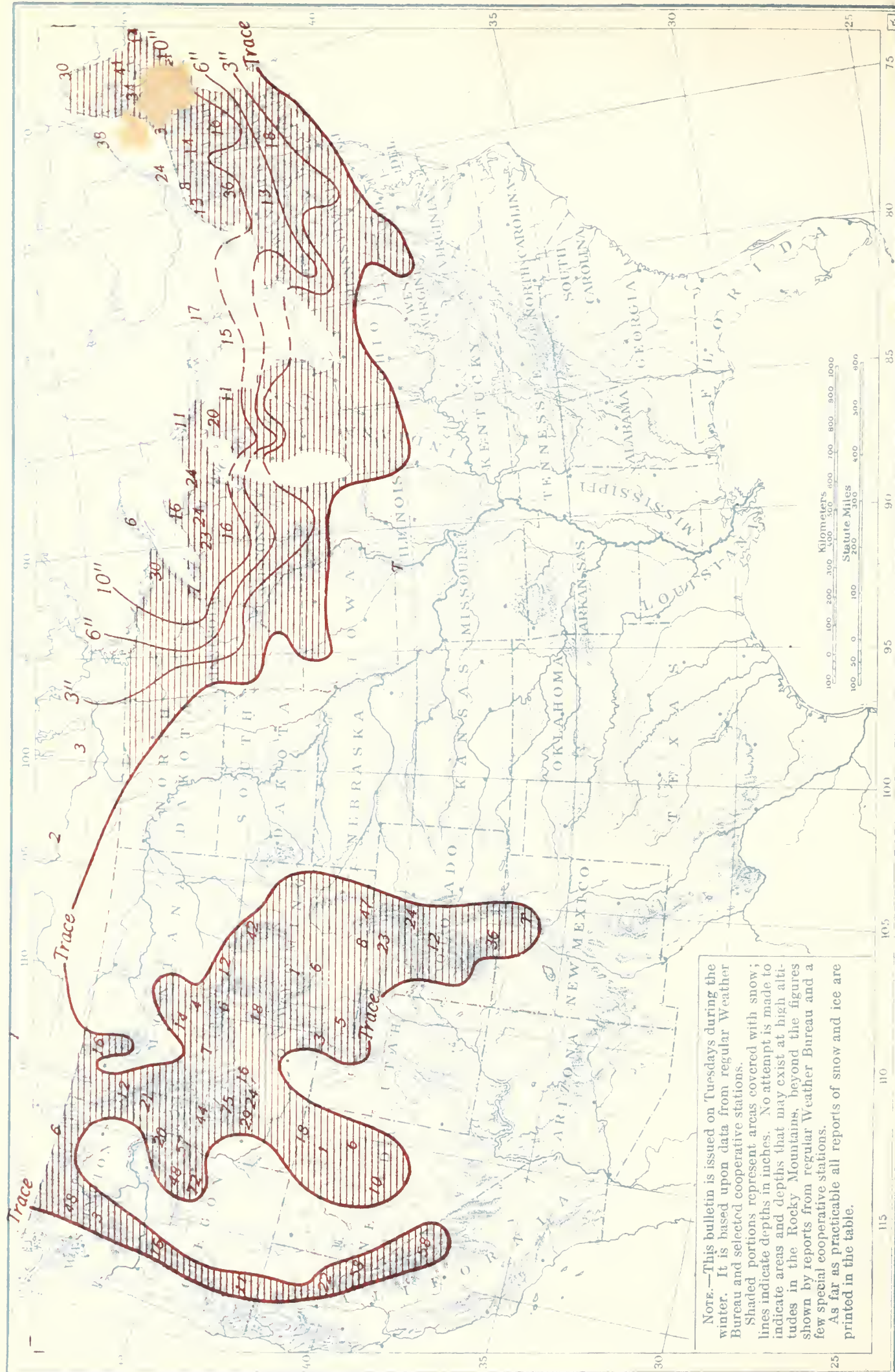
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., MARCH 1, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>California</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>New Hampshire</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Huntington Lake	58	.....	Keene	9	.....
Inskip	22	.....	Pittsburg	37	.....
Summit	58	.....	<i>New Mexico</i>		
<i>Colorado</i>			Chama	3	.....
Crested Butte	12	.....	<i>New York</i>		
Cumbres	36	.....	Albany	7	13.0
Dillon	24	.....	Alfred	9	.....
Rico	1	.....	Binghamton	3	.....
Steamboat Springs	23	.....	Buffalo	4	7.0
<i>Connecticut</i>			Cutchogue	2	.....
Hartford	1	*	Herkimer	4	.....
West Cornwall	18	.....	Ithaca	5	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Jamestown	8	.....
Ketchum	16	.....	Lowville	30	.....
McCall	44	.....	Norwich	13	.....
Pierce City	21	.....	Ogdensburg	13	.....
Shake Creek	29	.....	Oswego	16	19.5
Vienna Mine	75	.....	Poughkeepsie	3	.....
<i>Iowa</i>			Syracuse	8	.....
Dubuque	T.	14.0	Warwick	4	.....
Sioux City	0	†	Watertown	10	.....
<i>Maine</i>			<i>North Dakota</i>		
Eastport	14	0.0	Bismarck	0	18.0
Farmington	27	.....	Williston	0	16.0
Gardiner	18	20.0	<i>Ohio</i>		
Greenville	34	21.0	Cleveland	T.	8.0
Millinocket	41	.....	Sandusky	0	8.0
Portland	8	0.0	<i>Oregon</i>		
Van Buren	30	.....	Baker Mine	57	.....
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Government Camp	16	.....
Boston	1	0.0	Harrison Mine	72	.....
Concord	10	.....	Ibex Mine	48	.....
Holyoke	5	12.0	Sled Springs	20	.....
Williamstown	2	.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
<i>Michigan</i>			Erie	T.	11.0
Alma	2	.....	Franklin	5	.....
Benzonia	10	.....	Gordon	4	.....
Cadillac	10	.....	Towanda	4	.....
East Tawas	6	.....	Warren	6	.....
Escanaba	14	23.5	Williamsport	1	.....
Ewen	24	.....	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Grand Rapids	1	.....	Huron	0	11.0
Houghton	16	20.0	Pierre	0	21.0
Iron Mountain	12	.....	<i>Utah</i>		
Ironwood	23	.....	Logan	3	.....
Lansing	1	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Mackinaw	20	.....	Brattleboro	13	21.0
Mancelona	18	.....	Burlington	14	15.0
Marquette	24	15.0	Northfield	16	.....
Newberry	22	.....	St. Johnsbury	17	.....
Port Huron	3	16.0	White River Junction	16	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	11	23.0	<i>Washington</i>		
<i>Minnesota</i>			Cascade Tunnel	48	.....
Duluth	7	26.0	Laurier	6	.....
Ely	30	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Grand Meadow	3	.....	Eau Claire	4	.....
Leech Lake Dam	9	.....	Green Bay	4	18.0
Montevideo	2	.....	La Crosse	2	14.0
Moorhead	T.	22.0	Medford	21	.....
Roseau	4	.....	Park Falls	27	.....
Virginia	8	.....	Rhineland	16	.....
<i>Montana</i>			Wausau	10	17.5
Belton	16	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
Copper	2	.....	Alta	18	.....
Haugan	12	.....	Dixon	8	.....
Red Lodge	12	.....	Dome Lake	42	.....
<i>Nevada</i>			Evanston	5	.....
Arthur	6	.....	Foxpark	47	.....
Austin	10	.....	South Pass City	6	.....
Gold Creek	18	.....	Yellowstone Park	6	.....

*Shore ice. †Floating ice. ‡Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. Indicates trace.

Depth of Snow on Ground, 8 p. m., March 1, 1926.



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 13

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 9, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The early part of the week was somewhat stormy over north-eastern districts and more or less snow occurred from the Lake region and Ohio Valley to New England, some heavy falls occurring in the St. Lawrence Valley and northern New England. In other districts the weather was mostly clear until after the middle of the week.

By Saturday morning storm centers had moved into the Great Plains, and snow or rain had fallen over considerable areas between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi Valley. By Sunday morning the storm had increased in severity, was central over Lake Michigan, and snow was falling from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward to portions of New England, the amounts being rather heavy over the more northern districts and attended mostly by high winds, causing much drifting. Farther south some sleet occurred in the Ohio Valley, and heavy rains were general over much of the country from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast. By the close of the week the storm had passed beyond the New England coast and clear weather prevailed over practically all districts with temperatures mainly below normal.

In the far Northwest and extending eastward to the Dakotas, the week was again warmer than usual for early March, and similar conditions existed, but to a lesser extent, in all other sections from the western Great Plains to the Pacific. Over the eastern half the week was everywhere cold, the averages in portions of the Ohio Valley and near-by districts ranging from 10° to 15° below normal.

Precipitation was moderate to heavy from Arkansas and north-eastern Texas eastward to the Atlantic coast, and locally so in portions of the upper Lake region. There was generally only light precipitation over the western half, including the Pacific Coast States, though there was a moderate fall in extreme southern California.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

Compared with the preceding week, there is now considerably more snow from Minnesota and northern Iowa eastward to New England, except in the southern portions of New York and New England. In the upper Lake region the increases ranged up to a foot or more, and they were nearly as large in northern New York and New England, increasing to 16 inches in portions of the St. Lawrence Valley.

A few points in the middle Rocky Mountains had slight increases, but elsewhere in the western mountain States decreases in depth were general due to the prevailing warmth, causing rapid melting, and to lack of material new snow during the week.

The snow cover now extends slightly farther south than a week ago in the Ohio Valley and southern Appalachian Mountains, and there are small areas in Nebraska and Iowa with a slight cover that were bare last week. Elsewhere conditions have not changed materially as to the areas covered.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Compared with the preceding week, there were few important changes, though, on the whole, there were mainly light increases. The following detailed statement concerning ice conditions over the Great Lakes is furnished from the Detroit, Mich., office:

Superior, heavy, extensive fields west end; drifting fields central and east portions. Whitefish Bay and St. Marys River, solid. Green Bay, solid. Michigan, moving fields along west shore and lighter fields east shore to north of Frankfort. From Manitou Island north to Straits, heavy fields; stationary. Huron, heavy, extensive fields; Middle Island south to mouth of St. Clair River, solid. Lake St. Clair, solid, except extreme south end where there is drifting ice. Detroit River, filled with slowly-moving ice. Erie, extensive fields, except off Cleveland where open water reported; east end, heavy stationary fields.

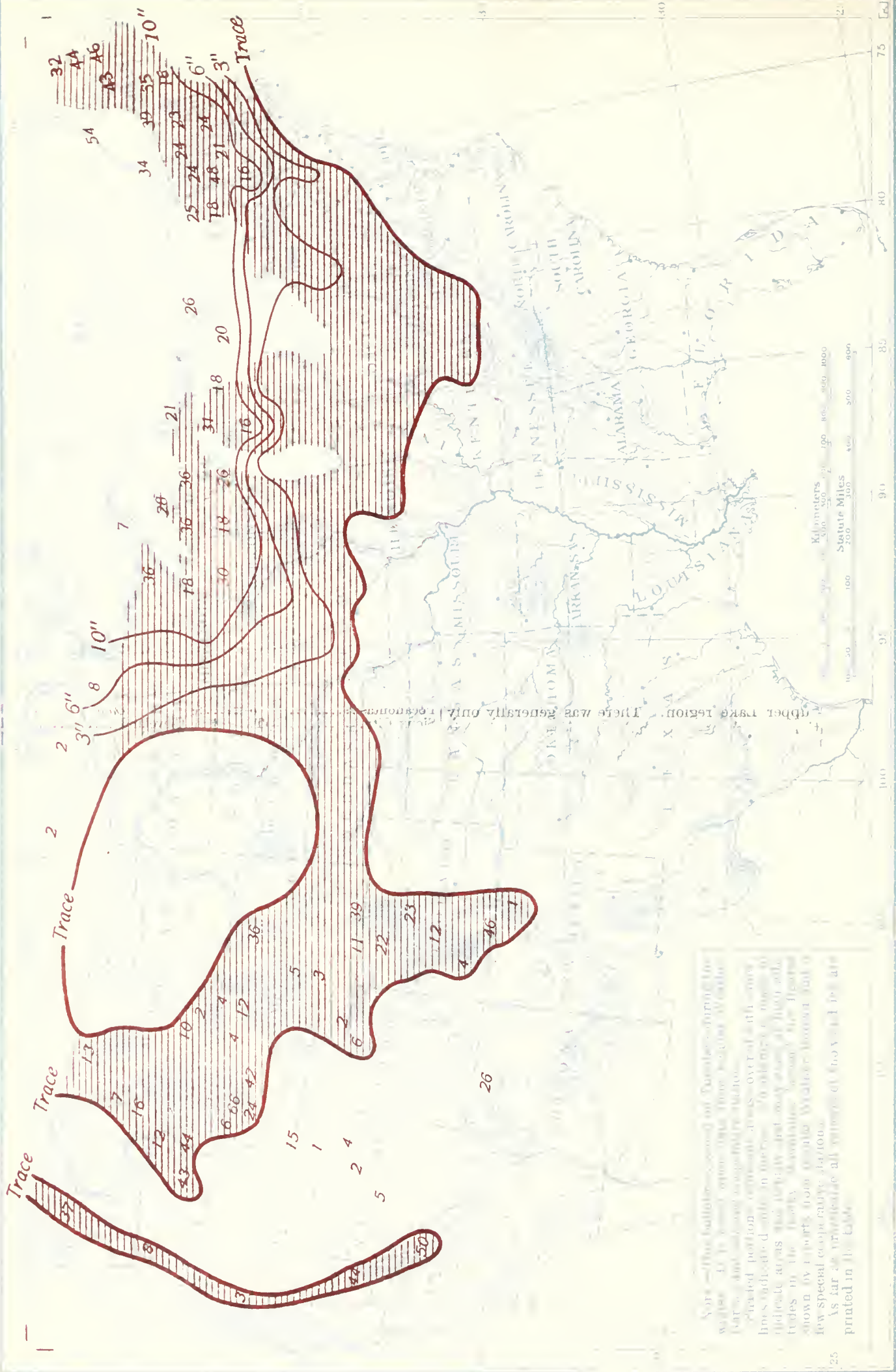
P. O. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., MARCH 8, 1926

Stations			Stations		
	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.		Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Alaska</i>			<i>Nebraska</i>		
Eagle	26		Alliance	4	
Nome	7		Norfolk	1	
St. Paul Island	2		O'Neill	2	
Tanana	18		<i>Nevada</i>		
<i>California</i>			Austin	5	
Huntington Lake	50		Hylton	2	
Summit	44		North Fork	1	
<i>Colorado</i>			<i>New Hampshire</i>		
Cumbres	46		Concord	11	20.0
Dillon	23		Durham	11	
Rico	4		Hanover	18	
Steamboat Springs	22		Pittsburg	39	
<i>Idaho</i>			<i>New Mexico</i>		
Hailey	12		Chama	2	
Idaho City	6		Elizabethtown	2	
Ketchum	10		<i>New York</i>		
Soldier Creek	21		Albany	3	10.0
Spencer	4		Beaver River	45	
Vienna Mine	66		Binghamton	2	
<i>Illinois</i>			Buffalo	3	8.0
Peoria	0	1.0	Canton	17	
Walnut	T.		Malone	22	
<i>Iowa</i>			Old Forge	48	
Carroll	2		Oswego	18	21.0
Charles City	1		Rochester	2	*
Dubuque	T.	14.0	Rome	6	
Estherville	2		Saranac Lake	24	
Iowa Falls	4		Saratoga Springs	11	
Keokuk	0	2.0	Utica	16	
Pocahontas	5		<i>Ohio</i>		
Sioux City	T.	†	Cleveland	1	6.5
Waterloo	2		Zanesville	1	
<i>Maine</i>			<i>Oregon</i>		
Eastport	15	0.0	Government Camp	8	
Gardiner	16	18.0	Ibex Mine	43	
Greenville	43	21.0	Sled Springs	12	
Houlton	44		<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Millinocket	46		Beaver Falls	1	
Van Buren	32		Chambersburg	1	
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Erie	1	11.0
Concord	7		Johnstown	2	
Holyoke	3	11.0	Parkers Landing	3	
Williamstown	6		Pittsburgh	1	†
<i>Michigan</i>			Reading	T.	4.0
Alpena	18	15.0	Towanda	1	
Battle Creek	2		<i>South Dakota</i>		
Cadillac	16		Huron	T.	8.0
Detroit	1	10.0	Pierre	0	†
Ewen	36		Yankton	T.	†
Grand Haven	2		<i>Vermont</i>		
Grand Rapids	2		Brattleboro	17	21.0
Houghton	28	20.0	Burlington	24	16.0
Iron Mountain	24		St. Johnsbury	23	
Marquette	36	16.5	<i>West Virginia</i>		
Menominee	26		Bluefield	2	
Port Huron	2	15.0	Elkins	2	0.0
Saginaw	1		Fairmont	2	
Sault Ste. Marie	21	25.0	Rowlesburg	2	
<i>Minnesota</i>			<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Collegeville	6		Fond du Lac	5	
Duluth	8	27.5	Green Bay	4	19.0
Fort Ripley	12		La Crosse	4	15.0
Leech Lake Dam	8		Madison	2	
Moorhead	3	17.0	Spooner	30	
St. Paul	8	*	Wausau	11	19.0
<i>Montana</i>			<i>Wyoming</i>		
Belton	13		Alta	12	
Bozeman	2		Foxpark	39	
Haugan	7		Lander	5	
Pipestone Dam	10		South Pass City	3	

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Depth of Snow on Ground, 8 p. m., March 8, 1926.



Not official bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau. This is a preliminary report of the snow depth on the ground, based on reports from the Weather Bureau and other sources. It is not intended to be used for official purposes. It is a preliminary report of the snow depth on the ground, based on reports from the Weather Bureau and other sources. It is not intended to be used for official purposes.

As far as possible all figures are printed in the table.

SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 14

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 16, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

There was considerable cold, unsettled, and rainy, snowy weather during the week just closed from the Mississippi Valley eastward.

At the beginning there was some precipitation in the far western districts and by Wednesday morning a storm of considerable importance was over the Southwest, and precipitation had overspread the middle and southern Plains and eastward to the Mississippi Valley, with local heavy falls in Texas.

This general rain area advanced eastward and by Thursday morning it was central near the Georgia coast, and heavy rains had occurred locally over the Gulf States and rain or snow was general south of the Ohio drainage area and eastward to the coast. This storm soon passed into the Atlantic, but was quickly followed by a low pressure area moving from the Canadian Northwest, attended mostly by light snow over scattered areas, though it became somewhat heavier and more general in the southern Appalachian Mountain region and portions of Virginia and the Carolinas, where locally near the coast the fall was unusually heavy for the season, more than 5 inches at Norfolk.

During the latter part of the week there was considerable cloudy weather with light snow or rain from the upper Lake region eastward and southeastward, but elsewhere the weather was mainly fair.

The week was cold nearly throughout over the central and eastern districts, with heavy to killing frosts on Sunday over the South Atlantic and Gulf States and material damage resulting to early fruits and tender vegetation.

The weekly averages of temperature from central Texas to Lake Superior, and thence eastward to the coast, ranged from 6° to 10° or even 15° below normal. In the Dakotas and Montana and generally west of the Rocky Mountains the week was again mild, the averages ranging from 6° to 10° above normal.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

Some snow occurred over an unusually wide area for so late in the season, particularly in the more eastern districts where it was observed as far south as Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and to the coast line of Virginia, and locally in northern Texas.

The falls during the week had largely melted by the close, so that there was practically no important increase in the depth of the snow cover save in portions of New York and New England, and locally in Indiana and northern Kentucky.

From the upper Mississippi Valley eastward to central New York there was a very general decrease in the snow depths, ranging up to 10 inches in some of the more northern districts.

In the mountain districts of the West there was little snowfall or other precipitation during the week, save locally in Colorado and Wyoming and at a few points in Arizona and other portions of the Southwest. On the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and generally on the mountains of the Plateau and Pacific States there were important reductions in the snow depths, ranging up to as much as 12 inches in the high mountains of southern Idaho and only slightly less in the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

No important changes occurred in the ice conditions. The usual summary for the Great Lakes follows:

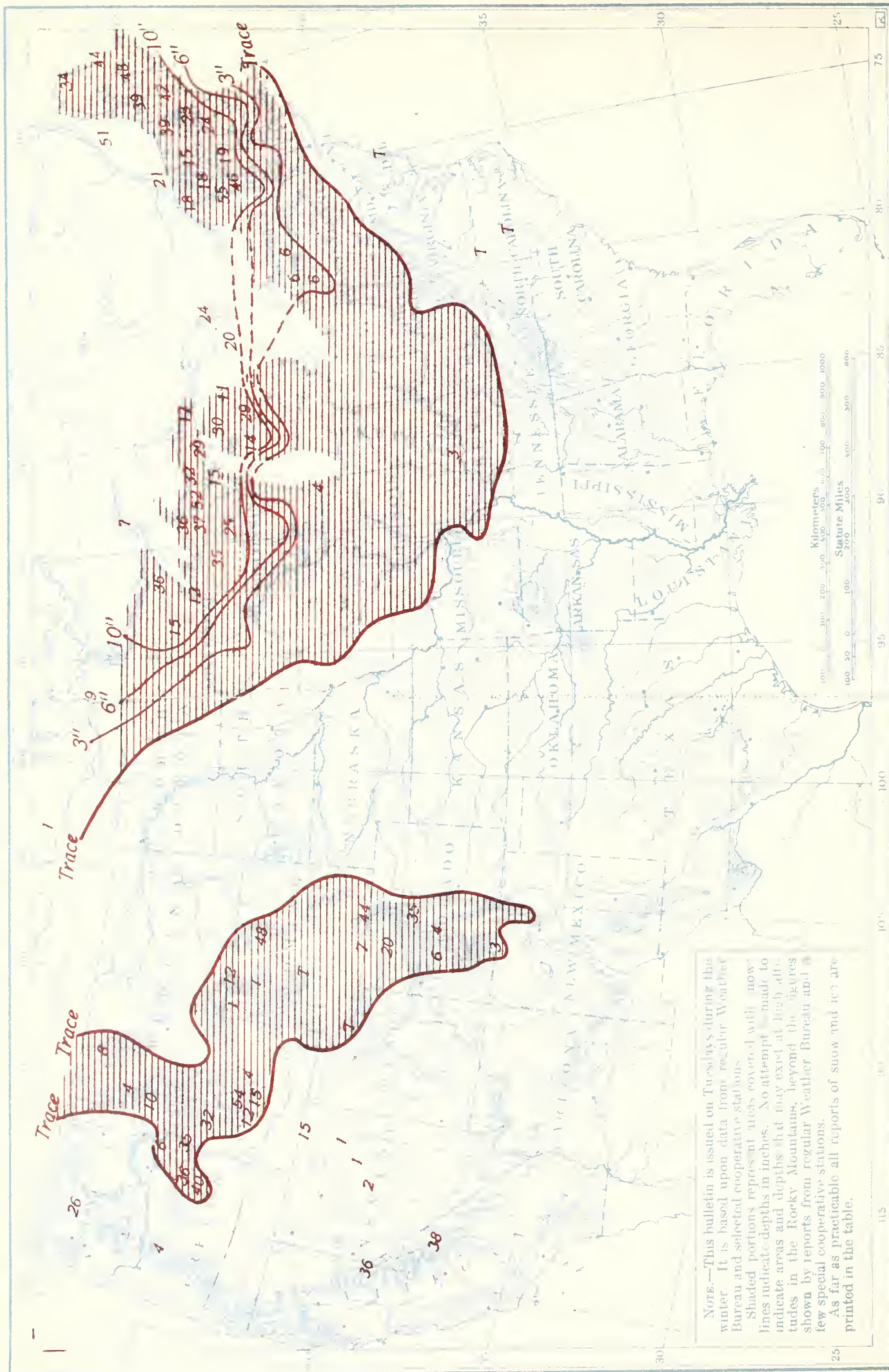
Superior, heavy and extensive fields moving slowly with winds. Whitefish Bay and St. Marys River, solid. Green Bay, solid. Michigan, extensive fields drifting in and out with winds; west and east shores solid from Charlevoix north to Straits. Huron, extensive fields drifting slowly. St. Clair River, solid. Lake St. Clair, open water extreme south end. Detroit River, open with ice running free. Erie, extensive fields west and central; solid east end. Ontario, more fields east of Charlotte; east end ice covered; harbors central and east solid.

P. C. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., MARCH 15, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>California</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Montana</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Huntington Lake	38	.....	Belton	8	.....
Summit	36	.....	Haugan	4	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			Red Lodge	12	.....
Crested Butte	6	.....	<i>Nevada</i>		
Dillon	35	.....	Arthur	1	.....
Leadville	4	.....	Gold Creek	15	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			<i>New Hampshire</i>		
Hailey	6	.....	Berlin	23	.....
McCall	32	.....	Concord	9	22.0
Soldier Creek	15	.....	Keene	9	.....
Vienna Mine	54	.....	Pittsburg	39	.....
<i>Illinois</i>			<i>New York</i>		
Peoria	T.	1.0	Albany	1	8.5
Walnut	1	.....	Alfred	6	.....
<i>Indiana</i>			Binghamton	2	.....
Columbus	2	.....	Buffalo	3	8.0
Fort Wayne	1	.....	Canton	15	.....
Marion	2	.....	Fredonia	3	.....
Shoals	3	.....	Herkimer	6	.....
Vincennes	3	.....	Ithaca	2	.....
<i>Iowa</i>			Lowville	30	.....
Carroll	1	.....	Norwich	14	.....
Des Moines	T.	*	Ogdensburg	18	.....
Dubuque	T.	13.0	Old Forge	46	.....
Waterloo	1	.....	Plattsburg	12	.....
<i>Kentucky</i>			Rochester	3	†
Beattyville	1	.....	Syracuse	3	.....
Lexington	1	.....	Watertown	11	.....
Maysville	1	.....	<i>North Dakota</i>		
<i>Maine</i>			Bismarck	0	14.0
Eastport	14	0.0	<i>Ohio</i>		
Gardiner	18	20.0	Cleveland	T.	1.5
Greenville	39	21.0	Sandusky	0	12.0
Portland	5	0.0	Wooster	1	.....
Van Buren	34	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Baker Mine	35	.....
Amherst	5	.....	Harrison Mine	40	.....
Concord	6	.....	Sled Springs	6	.....
Holyoke	2	10.0	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Williamstown	2	.....	Erie	T.	9.0
<i>Michigan</i>			Franklin	4	.....
Alpena	11	19.0	Reading	0	3.0
Benzonia	14	.....	Scranton	1	.....
Detroit	1	12.0	Warren	6	.....
Escanaba	15	24.0	<i>South Dakota</i>		
Grayling	29	.....	Huron	0	5.0
Houghton	19	20.0	Pierre	0	†
Humboldt	52	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Iron River	32	.....	Brattleboro	14	20.0
Ironwood	36	.....	Burlington	15	14.0
Ludington	2	.....	Northfield	21	.....
Mackinaw	30	.....	St. Johnsbury	22	.....
Marquette	32	16.0	White River Junction	20	.....
Menominee	20	.....	<i>Washington</i>		
Newberry	29	.....	Cascade Tunnel	26	.....
Port Huron	9	17.0	<i>West Virginia</i>		
Sault Ste. Marie	17	26.0	Bayard	2	.....
<i>Minnesota</i>			Bluefield	1	.....
Collegeville	7	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Duluth	12	29.0	Green Bay	1	18.0
Ely	36	.....	La Crosse	1	14.5
Grand Meadow	3	.....	Madison	1	.....
Minneapolis	1	.....	Medford	24	.....
Moorhead	1	14.0	Park Falls	35	.....
Mora	5	.....	Rhinelander	25	.....
Thief River Falls	5	.....	Wausau	9	19.5
Virginia	8	.....	<i>Wyoming</i>		
<i>Missouri</i>			Dome Lake	48	.....
Brunswick	1	.....	Foxpark	44	.....
Unionville	T.	.....	Yellowstone Park	1	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU
CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 15

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 23, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The week just closed was marked by considerable storm activity during the early part in the Great Lakes region, several low pressure areas moving southeastward from Manitoba and reaching their maximum intensity over the Lakes. Toward the end of the week there was rather general, but mainly light, precipitation from the lower Mississippi Valley northeastward to New England, some snow falling in the more northern portions of the precipitation area.

On Sunday morning cyclonic conditions appeared in the far Southwest, which, by Monday morning, had extended into the lower Mississippi Valley and in the evening centered over Lake Erie. This was attended by general, though mainly light, rains from the southern Rocky Mountains eastward to the middle Gulf States and northeastward to the Great Lakes, though a few local heavy falls occurred, mostly in Texas and Louisiana.

From central Texas northeastward to the Great Lakes and eastward to the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys the precipitation for the week was moderate to heavy, and some good rains occurred in the far Northwest. Elsewhere the precipitation was mainly light, and little or none occurred over the upper Mississippi Valley and much of the Great Plains, Plateau, and Pacific coast areas. A change to higher temperatures set in early in the week over eastern districts, where the previous week had been cold throughout, and the weather continued warm in western districts, as has been the case for a number of weeks. Over the central and northern Plains the weekly averages were from 8° to 20° above normal, but in the more eastern and southern districts they were mainly near the normal.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

Falls of new snow during the week of more than trifling amount were practically confined to the northern part of the upper Lake region and the vicinity of Lake Ontario and districts to eastward. Melting and settling usually more than balanced the addition to the depths previously reported. In Michigan and northern Wisconsin the decrease in depth was at many stations over a foot, but in New York and New England the decrease was usually between 2 and 7 inches.

As a result of the week's mild weather, southern New England and Pennsylvania are now practically free from snow, while Kentucky and the States just north of the Ohio River, thinly covered last week, have entirely lost their snow; likewise large portions of Iowa and Minnesota.

In the mountainous districts of the far West, nearly all reports show a moderate decrease in depth during the past week.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

There were important changes in the ice conditions, large reductions occurring in nearly all sections where ice still remained at the beginning of the week.

Ice has practically disappeared from the Mississippi River and its tributaries and but little remains on the Missouri, even in North Dakota. The Hudson River ice is softening, but the rivers of central and northern New England are still icebound.

The usual summary for the Great Lakes follows:

Superior, extensive fields west; more open water central; stationary fields east portion. Whitefish Bay and St. Marys River, solid. Green Bay, ice decreasing, covered with slush. Michigan, fields drifting in and out along both shores; no fields extreme southwest, but from Sleeping Bear Point north to Straits extensive stationary fields. Huron, heavy drifting fields extend from Presque Isle south to Port Huron. St. Clair River, open to Stag Island. Lake St. Clair, more open water, and less ice running in Detroit River. Erie, more open water and drifting fields west and central portions; east end heavy stationary fields. Ontario, west end no fields; central and east portions drifting fields; harbors from Sodus Point east closed.

P. C. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., MARCH 22, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>New Hampshire—Con.</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Bright Angel	27	.....	Concord	5	18.0
Grand Canyon	1	.....	Durham	5	.....
Prescott	T.	.....	Hanover	18	.....
Williams	T.	.....	Keene	5	.....
<i>California</i>			Pittsburg	43	.....
Huntington Lake	30	.....	<i>New Mexico</i>		
Summit	22	.....	Chama	2	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			<i>New York</i>		
Cumbres	57	.....	Albany	T.	†
Dillon	18	.....	Alfred	2	.....
Rico	2	.....	Beaver River	50	.....
Steamboat Springs ...	4	.....	Binghamton	T.	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Buffalo	T.	6.0
Mascot Mine	24	.....	Canton	13	.....
Pierce City	4	.....	Glens Falls	16	.....
Shake Creek	5	.....	Herkimer	3	.....
Soldier Creek	6	.....	Ithaca	T.	.....
Vienna Mine	48	.....	Lowville	24	.....
<i>Maine</i>			Malone	10	.....
Eastport	10	0.0	Norwich	9	.....
Gardiner	14	17.0	Ogdensburg	13	.....
Greenville	36	21.0	Old Forge	40	.....
Houlton	43	.....	Oswego	8	15.0
Millinocket	43	.....	Plattsburg	12	.....
Portland	3	0.0	Rochester	T.	0.0
Van Buren	28	.....	Rome	3	.....
<i>Massachusetts</i>			Saranac Lake	12	.....
Concord	3	.....	Saratoga Springs	5	.....
Holyoke	T.	10.0	Syracuse	T.	.....
Williamstown	1	.....	Utica	6	.....
<i>Michigan</i>			Watertown	8	.....
Alpena	4	18.0	<i>North Dakota</i>		
Benzonia	10	.....	Williston	0	†
Cadillac	3	.....	<i>Ohio</i>		
East Tawas	T.	.....	Cleveland	0	†
Escanaba	6	23.0	Sandusky	0	†
Ewen	25	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
Houghton	9	16.0	Baker Mine	27	.....
Humboldt	36	.....	Harrison Mine	30	.....
Iron Mountain	3	.....	Ibex Mine	29	.....
Iron River	22	.....	Sled Springs	4	.....
Lansing	T.	.....	<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
Mackinaw	18	.....	Erie	0	3.0
Mancelona	10	.....	Franklin	1	.....
Marquette	16	11.0	Scranton	T.	.....
Menominee	8	.....	<i>Vermont</i>		
Newberry	20	.....	Bellows Falls	12	.....
Painesdale	25	.....	Brattleboro	9	15.0
Port Huron	T.	†	Burlington	10	13.0
Saginaw	T.	.....	Northfield	18	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	7	23.0	Rutland	8	.....
<i>Minnesota</i>			St. Johnsbury	15	.....
Duluth	T.	23.0	White River Junction	12	.....
Ely	32	.....	<i>Washington</i>		
Fort Ripley	2	.....	Cascade Tunnel	20	.....
Grand Meadow	T.	.....	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Leech Lake Dam	6	.....	Ashland	6	.....
Minneapolis	T.	.....	Eau Claire	T.	.....
Roseau	2	.....	Fond du Lac	3	.....
Virginia	6	.....	Green Bay	T.	13.0
<i>Montana</i>			La Crosse	0	‡
Belton	3	.....	Madison	T.	.....
Bozeman	T.	.....	Medford	6	.....
Pipestone Dam	6	.....	Rhineland	12	.....
Red Lodge	10	.....	Wausau	4	17.0
<i>Nevada</i>			<i>Wyoming</i>		
Austin	1	.....	Alta	8	.....
Gold Creek	12	.....	Cheyenne	T.	.....
<i>New Hampshire</i>			Dome Lake	35	.....
Berlin	18	.....	Yellowstone Park	T.	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

MAIL



SNOW AND ICE BULLETIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU

CHARLES F. MARVIN, Chief

No. 16

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 30, 1926

WINTER 1925-26

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK

The week just closed was moderately stormy, and considerable precipitation occurred over all southern districts and in many of the central and eastern portions. More or less snow occurred over northern and central districts at intervals, but this usually disappeared before the end. Near the close of the week, however, a rather extensive cyclonic area developed over the southwest and some heavy snows fell in the southern Rocky Mountain region and, at the close, it had extended into the Rio Grande Valley and Texas, attended by heavy snow in the Texas Panhandle and near-by portions of Oklahoma and Kansas.

By Tuesday morning the precipitation area had extended eastward into the Gulf and South Atlantic States and northward to the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, and snow was falling over a wide area from the southern Plains northeastward to southern Lake Michigan, the falls being heavier than at any time during the past winter in central Illinois, and reaching depths of 6 to 8 inches in Kansas and portions of near-by States.

The week, as a whole, was decidedly cold between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi Valley, the average temperatures ranging from 6° to 15° below the normal, and it was generally colder than normal over the remaining portions of the country, save for a small area along the Atlantic coast from eastern Virginia to southern New England and over the Pacific Coast States, the week being decidedly warm over much of California.

DEPTH OF SNOW ON GROUND

Over most of the Rocky Mountain region there was a general increase in the snow depths compared with those reported a week ago, the increases becoming larger toward the south where, at points in New Mexico, they amounted to 3 feet, and there were increases up to 9 inches over northern Texas, western Oklahoma, and central Kansas.

From the upper Lakes to New England, where a considerable body of snow still remained at the beginning of the week, there were important reductions, ranging up to a foot or more.

In the mountains of the Plateau and Pacific Coast States there was considerable melting and settling and the depths at the high elevations are now from 5 to 10 inches less than a week ago.

The snow-covered area diminished somewhat over the eastern districts, but increased slightly in the Great Lakes region, while an extensive area extending southwest from Lake Michigan to northern Texas, New Mexico, and portions of Arizona, bare a week ago, now has considerable cover, in some cases deeper than at any time during the past winter.

Latest reports from the western mountains indicate that the stored snow in elevated districts is very generally less than normal.

California reports indicate snow as markedly deficient, melting rapidly, and prospects for summer water poor, except where impounded during February rains; Arizona prospects are below normal and outlook for water poor; Nevada, 75 per cent of normal storage, but prospects poor for late summer water; Idaho, conditions not favorable for a sufficient water supply; Utah, a deficient water supply is in prospect; Washington, a deficient water supply indicated; Oregon, water shortage general, though Blue Mountains have good supply of snow.

In the Rocky Mountain States the outlook is generally better, particularly over the eastern slopes where conditions are mainly near normal.

ICE IN RIVERS AND HARBORS

Ice has very generally disappeared from the rivers and smaller lakes, save in central and northern New England where little change has occurred for several weeks.

The ice conditions in the Great Lakes are indicated below:

Superior, extensive fields moving slowly west to east end. Whitefish Bay, St. Marys River, icebound. Green Bay, ice softening; slush-covered.

SNOW DEPTH AND ICE THICKNESS, 8 P. M., MARCH 29, 1926

Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.	Stations	Snow	Ice in rivers, harbors, etc.
<i>Arizona</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Nebraska</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Bright Angel	23	.....	Guide Rock	1	.....
Pinedale	6	.....	Lincoln	1	.....
<i>California</i>			Omaha	1	0.0
Huntington Lake	20	.....	<i>Nevada</i>		
Summit	11	.....	Gold Creek	6	.....
<i>Colorado</i>			<i>New Hampshire</i>		
Cumbres	68	.....	Concord	T.	10.0
Denver	1	.....	Hanover	12	.....
Dillon	15	.....	Pittsburg	38	.....
Leadville	5	.....	<i>New Mexico</i>		
Pueblo	2	0.0	Chama	3	.....
<i>Idaho</i>			Clouderoft	36	.....
McCall	20	.....	Corona	8	.....
Shake Creek	3	.....	Fort Bayard	5	.....
Vienna Mine	45	.....	Roswell	1	.....
<i>Illinois</i>			Truchas	3	.....
Waukegan	1	.....	<i>New York</i>		
<i>Indiana</i>			Beaver River	45	.....
Notre Dame	2	.....	Buffalo	T.	5.0
<i>Iowa</i>			Canton	7	.....
Atlantic	2	.....	Lowville	18	.....
Carroll	1	.....	Malone	6	.....
Forest City	2	.....	Ogdensburg	10	.....
Iowa City	1	.....	Saranac Lake	10	.....
<i>Kansas</i>			<i>North Dakota</i>		
Dodge City	7	.....	Bismarck	0	†
Goodland	2	.....	Williston	0	†
Liberal	7	.....	<i>Oregon</i>		
Topeka	2	.....	Baker Mine	20	.....
Wichita	3	.....	Harrison Mine	30	.....
<i>Maine</i>			Ibex Mine	24	.....
Farmington	20	.....	<i>Texas</i>		
Gardiner	12	16.0	Amarillo	9	.....
Greenville	31	22.0	<i>Utah</i>		
Portland	1	0.0	Duchesne	3	.....
Van Buren	26	.....	Manti	1	.....
<i>Michigan</i>			Park City	9	.....
Alpena	3	19.0	<i>Vermont</i>		
Escanaba	4	22.0	Burlington	6	8.0
Houghton	7	19.0	Northfield	10	.....
Humboldt	23	.....	<i>Washington</i>		
Iron River	15	.....	Cascade Tunnel	9	.....
Ironwood	18	.....	<i>West Virginia</i>		
Mackinaw	11	.....	Elkins	1	0.0
Marquette	12	10.0	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Newberry	18	.....	Brodhead	2	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	4	20.0	Green Bay	T.	10.0
<i>Minnesota</i>			La Crosse	0	†
Duluth	T.	19.0	Milwaukee	1	.....
Ely	30	.....	Park Falls	25	.....
Moorhead	T.	*	Rhineland	11	.....
<i>Missouri</i>			Wausau	2	16.0
Kansas City	1	0.0	<i>Wyoming</i>		
<i>Montana</i>			Cheyenne	1	.....
Lewistown	2	.....	Dome Lake	42	.....
Red Lodge	11	.....	Lander	1	.....

* Shore ice. † Floating ice. ‡ Ice gorged. § Measurement impracticable.
T. indicates trace.

Michigan, no fields along west shore; some along east shore. From Sleeping Bear Point to Straits, stationary fields. Huron, extensive fields; slow movement Middle Island to Port Huron. St. Clair River, open. Lake St. Clair, fields extreme south end. Detroit River, open. Erie, broken fields west and central portions; heavy fields east portion; not much movement. Ontario, fields confined to east portion.

P. C. DAY,
Meteorologist, in charge of Division.

NOTE.—This issue is the last for the winter 1925-26. A brief report on ice conditions over the Great Lakes, issued from the Weather Bureau office at Detroit, Mich., will continue for a few weeks. Copies may be secured from that office.

